"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 9 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,957—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1893.

PRICE, 6 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
S.S. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st Jan.
P.S.S. SIAM	3050	500	E. Street	28th "
P.S.S. ORIENTAL	5018	1200	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
S.S. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.S.S. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. C. Loggin	18th "
P.S.S. SIAM	3050	500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
P.S.S. THAMES	4113	800	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
† ASSAM	3060	500	W. A. Seaton	11th "
			T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	2 st March Saturday
P.S.S. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	7th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
P.S.S. ROME	3845	1200	A. B. O'neill	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday.
P.S.S. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P.S.S. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked P.S.S. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

24th January	8t March	19th April
8th February	22nd "	3rd May
22nd "	5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb 1893.
IMPERATRIX	C. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	s. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th. of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

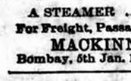
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Doperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Seamen House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 7, 1893.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	2,000	On or about the End of January.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th Jan. 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Rail way Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 24th January, or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. BHUNDARA, 2,899 tons, on the 26th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine & Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes Lt., R. N. R.	24th Jany.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	14th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 16 1893 Agents

"CELLULAR"
SHIRTS FOR
DAY— OUR OWN
DRESS— SUPERIOR
TENNIS— CUT & MAKE.
FROM RS. 4 Each.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. { SHIRT MAKERS.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Disease peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.
AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness, and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A fee of Rs. 10 only is made to maintain establishment towards the same.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
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LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
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PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE, COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose materials is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

THE COMPANY'S CATALOGUE FOR 1893 IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LEATHER GOODS. Ladies' Hand Bags, Purses, Toilet Dressing Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Writing Desks, &c., &c., suitable for Presents.
MADON, SONS & CO., 28, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."
SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.
Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-12, Per Pair.
WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.
WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
FOR DRESS, From Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.
DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8. Per Pair.
SILK SOCKS.
From Rs. 5-8 Per Pair.
SILK POCKET HADKFS.,
Rs. 2 EACH.
THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM

IS a purely Vegetable Preparation, highly recommended for the immediate relief of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 8 and Re. 1 per Bottle.
CHEMISTS. F. S. MADON & CO., DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON ST., NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.
Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMMENSE SALE! LARGE DEMAND!!
NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

THE only Reliable, Prompt and Agreeable Hair Dye that will positively restore Grey Hair to its original Natural shade, Re. 1-8.
170, Shaik Memon Street. {F. S. MADON & CO.,} Bombay.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.
It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.
A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6	0
Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	" 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	" 40 & 50	
Shell do.	" 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	" 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	" 1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	" 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	" 8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	" 3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	" 2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	" 5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	" 5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	" 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	" 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.
ARTIFICIAL EYES.
A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS always in Stock.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.
PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.
ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!
ON
Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.
OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th *Feb.*, 1891.
MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,
I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.
I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.
I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.
Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.
Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including Sore Breasts, and other Sites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LIVER OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE COMPANY OPEN IN CALCUTTA FEBRUARY 4TH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
12TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
AUDRAN'S GREAT OPERA,
"OLIVETTE."
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MADAME FAVARTA
AND
TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY.
WEDNESDAY.
BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MR. HARRY HALL,
When will be Performed
DR. BILL.
THURSDAY.
REPETITION OF DR. BILL.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL.

TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON FEBRUARY 10TH.

It has been decided to hold a MASONIC BALL on the abovenamed date under the auspices of LODGES working under both Constitutions. Brethren can procure Tickets by applying to the HONORARY SECRETARY on or before the 21st instant. A limited number of Tickets will be issued to Non-Masons, who must apply for the same to the Honorary Secretary before the 21st instant, after which date no application will be entertained by the Committee.

Any further information can be obtained from

BRO. H. J. GORDON, Hony. Secy.,
31, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

WE BEG to notify that Mr. BRADY NICHOLSON holds a POWER-of-ATTORNEY TO SIGN our FIRM Per Procuration.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.
Bombay, 19th January, 1893.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

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THE following are now available :—

		Per dozen. Rs. a.
Honey Comb Towels	72 in. by 36 in. at	10 0
Do. do.	36 in. by 25 in. at	5 0
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GUARANTEES for all her manipulations; to treat and permanently fill DECAYED TEETH; to extract painlessly and to fit the finest Artificial TEETH.
SPECIAL PRIVATE OPERATION ROOM
FOR
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In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO,
AT A
MODERATE PRICE,
will be glad to have their
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CHOICE BRANDS,
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Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
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SPECIALITIES:—

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"1888" Mixture .....per 1 lb. tin	3 12
Do. do. ..... " ½ "	2 0
"Pyramid" Mixture ..... " ½ "	2 0
"Golden Block" Mixture ... " 1 "	3 4
Do. do. " ½ "	1 12
"Rifle" Mixture..... " 1 "	2 8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye..... " ½ "	0 14
Golden Fleece ..... " ½ "	1 12
Virginia Honeydew..... " ½ "	1 12
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Mild, Medium or Full, as desired.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

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TOBACCO.
Fresh Shipment just received.

"HARLEQUIN" TOBACCO
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ORDERS REGISTERED.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

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FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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RECEIVED New Improved Heavy AIR-GUNS, No. 0 and No. 2 B. with extra sight and rangeable sight. Never imported into India before. Dead shot at 120 yds. Large bore, with case complete, Rs. 95.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort. Bombay.

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WANTED, a COOK for the MESS, 23rd Bombay Infantry, Rajkote, Kathiawar. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 4, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best York Cut Hams as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and Quality confidently Guaranteed.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUCCINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL ADVERTISING LINES available to the end of this month Rs. 5. Cotton Ponjee Dress Pieces for Rs. 3-6. Rs. 9-8 Natural Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits for 7-4. Rs. 5-12 Natural Wool Flannel Shirts for 4-4. Rs. 3-12 Ladies' Umbrellas for 2-12. Rs. 2-4 dozen Ladies fine White Handkerchiefs for 1-8. Rs. 1-8 Antimacassars for 1. Rs. 1-8 Ladies' Fast dye black Cotton Stockings for 1-2. Rs. 2-8. Silk Sashes for 1-12.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Frunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

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TO LET, the UPPER FLOOR of the BUNGALOW, on Falkland Road, commodious for a large family. Apply BAPTY EAST INDIA FLOUR MILL.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per ear. including postage.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

ABOUT SIXTY CAST HORSES of the VII. Hussars and the R. H. Artillery, Mhow, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1893, at the Commissariat Stores, Mhow.—TERMS CASH.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 24th and 28th January 1893. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1893, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1893. For further particulars apply to that Officer.

R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Satara.

Dated Satara, 9th January, 1893.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,100 WOLLEN OVERCOATS for SOWARS will be received by the Undersigned, until the 31st of January, 1893. Samples of Cloth to be enclosed.

B. A. GUPTE,
Commissioner of Police, Indore.

Indore, 11th December, 1892.

NOTICE.

BALUCHISTAN-SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1893 WILL be HELD at SIBI on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1893, and three days following.

DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner,
Sibi and Shahrig Sub-Dist. and Honorary Secretary.

Dated Sibi, the 3rd January, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

[INCLUDING MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.]

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

COMMENCING on January 22nd, 1893, the Mail Train from Poona will run through to Mysore and vice versa and the Timing will be as under:—

	H. M.		H. M.
Bombay G. I. P. Ry. Dep.	14 30	Mysore ..... Dep.	7 35
Poona Junction .... "	21 12	Bangalore ..... "	14 5
Wathar for		Hubli Junction .. "	8 20
Mahbleshwar.... arr.	1 58	Dharwar ..... "	9 17
Belgaum ..... "	11 54	Belgaum ..... "	14 17
Dharwar ..... "	16 55	Wathar for	
Hubli Junction .... "	17 50	Mahbleshwar.. "	0 27
Bangalore..... "	12 26	Poona Junction.. arr.	5 5
Mysore ..... "	19 45	Bombay G. I. P. Ry. "	11 15

THROUGH SERVICE OF TRAINS BETWEEN KISTNA CANAL TERMINUS AND GUNTAKAL JUNCTION.

Kistna Canal Ter... Dep	19 25	Bellary .. Dep	5 0
Guntur .. ... "	21 25	Madras M. R. Ry "	19 0
Cumbum .. .. "	6 0	Guntakal Jn. ... "	8 15
Kurnool Road .. "	15 12	Kurnool Road ... "	11 37
Guntakal Jn. ... Arr	19 0	Cumbum .. ... "	20 25
Madras M. R. Ry. "	0 0	Guntur .. ... "	4 45
Bellary ... ... "	22 17	Kistna Canal Ter... arr	6 10

Modifications have been made in the Timings of Local, Mixed, and other Trains on the various Sections of the Line. For particulars see Time Table at Stations.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office: Dharwar, 14th January 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1893, for the SUPPLY of 83,000 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System during the year commencing 1st March, 1893.

2.—Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmere, or the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3.—In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Form) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere respectively.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the Tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
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ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish New and Second-hand Carriages, by well-known Makers, of every description, such as Canoe-shaped Landous, with Patent Hoods, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half Cee Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, and a Cabriolette, Sets of Four-in-Hand and Double Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

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SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

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SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

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SKIN DISEASES.
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They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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NOTICE.

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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
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MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
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HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

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LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and over Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rate of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ½ p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branch.

(By Order of the Board)
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 2nd January, 1893.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS.
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Markets for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,830
Banks of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Char. Mercantile	30,000	425	425	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£1
National Bank of India	40,000	425	412½	6 pr. ct.	197
New Oriental Bank	50,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	N
Silver Share					
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
Bombay Baroda	750	50	150	7½	195
Badhan Pile	500	50	50	12	40
Bapty Brothers	4,000	100	100	10	94
Bower Oil Mills	6,625	200	185	18	42
Co., Limited	1,350	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	2,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,075xd
Do. New Issue	50	375	6.25	67½	1030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	6.50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	160	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	159
Gaver & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 no s
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	5
Marks & Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld	6,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	7
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	440
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treasiher & C.	2,000	500	all	60	675
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,200	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginnin Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Lurra che)	200	0)0¼	1,100	18 pr. ct	355x
Apollo	750	0)0¼	2,250	90	210
Bellary	187	0)0¼	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownagar City Press Manfg Co, Ld	550	200	550	32½ pr. ct.	251
Bombay Cotton Broal's Cargo pers Pess Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Colaba	600	200	200		150
Crosch Cit Press Co., Ld	600	200	all		22½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	300 w
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,385
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	250		14
Fort	2,000	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	400	500	all	10	45
Harvey and Sabapathy	400	500	500	50	475x 127
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	1,000	400	all	50	51
Khangaum	1,000	450	450	32	13
Mahnadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	200	500	500	65	52
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32	252
New Bombay	1,200	500	500	Rs. 5	555
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. (	116
Prince of Wales	100	500	50	Rs25 dv	37
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	55
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	55
Sind and Jab Co	100	1,000	100	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75	237
Volkart		1,000	100	Rs. 100	900
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Anglo-Indian	1,815	500	100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1871		all	9 per ct.	50
Bombay Unit ed	2900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		350 no
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	481
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,085
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	57
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,020
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725
Colaba Land a Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	622
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	415
Doral Mills Co. Ld	5,988	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	760
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	655
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	65
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	Rs.	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,150
Imperial Cotton Manfg.	900	500	500	...	385
Jam Mill	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	350
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelwal and Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	200	200	Nil	65
Khatao Mackinnee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	955
Madras Unite	5,000	100	100	50	2,350
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Manchester Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,450
Managon	5,000	0	250	6	132½
Merarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850 x
Maharaja Mill	450	100	100	7 pr. ct.	15
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	52
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	455
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,512	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	407
Tribhuvandas Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	1801
Upper Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	631
Venkatasunker Lukmidasjee Cotton Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	744
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	810
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock		4100	all	5 p.c.	2 40
B. B. & C. I. R. new Share	418	418			

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	28	
China Leaf	"	28 Nominal.	
Petias Bar Gold old	"	25-3	"
Do. do. new	"	25-2	"
Australia do.	"	25-12	
Bombay do.	"	25-12	
English Sovereigns	"	16-5	
Do. Dracons	"	16-3	
Bar Silver 17 Beternoss	"	108-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Dutch Dollars	"	220	Nominal
Florins do.	"	221	
Mexicans	"	213	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Victoria Terminus, 2 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m..

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Capenor (s), Lanark (s), and Slingsby (s), from Cardiff; Arbib Brothers (s). Batoum; Hesper (s) Blyth; and Gutenfels (s), Hamburg, &c. .

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Manila (s), for China, &c.; Renowu (s) Busrah; and Romola (s) Viravul.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Gutenfels and Greatham ntered, and the s. s. Renown left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Manilla left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Purulia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 21st instant.

THEFT OF RS. 8,000 IN CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Greyhurst charged on remand Jarroo Ooma and Baboo Rao Ragoonath, the first with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of eight currency notes of a thousand rupees each, the property of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and the second with robbery of the same sum. Baboo, who is alleged to have robbed Jarroo of the money, is prosecuted by the later for that offence. The police obtained a remand to make additional enquiries.

A FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, whilst Kulsum, a Mahomedan woman, was walking along the Grant Road, was knocked down and run over by a carriage. Kulsum sustained serious injuries, which necessitated her immediate removal to the J. J. Hospital, and after the injuries were attended to she was taken to her house by her relatives. She died on Wednesday night, and her body was interred before an inquest could be held. As there were no doubtful or suspicious circumstances attending her death, the Coroner did not deem it necessary to issue a warrant for the exhumation of the body, under Section 10 of the Coroner's Act.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.—At the invitation of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Messrs. Damodar Thackersey Mooljee, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Chattoorbhooj Morarjee, Vandravandas Purshoramdas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and other leading native citizens, a meeting will be held to-morrow, at 4-30 p.m., at the bungalow of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Mahaluxmee, to consider what steps should be taken to prevent the adulteration of ghee with fat and other foreign substances. The objectionable ghee is sold at present at the shops in the bazaar and is exported in large quantities to the mofussil towns, while provisions of the Municipal Act are found insufficient to lead to the punishment of the offenders.

DR. BAHADHURJI'S CLINICAL LECTURES.—We have arranged for the publication in this journal of a series of lectures on clinical medicine, by Professor K. N. Bahadhurji, M.D., London, of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. The first of the series appears in this number, and will afford edifying interest to hundreds of our readers. We cannot refrain from congratulating the College in Bombay on possessing so able a lecturer. His style is simple and methodical, and his facile handling of his subject displays a masterly and experienced mind. The Grant Medical College owes the excellent services of Dr. Bahadurji to the public spirit and munificence of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who has temporarily endowed the additional Professorship of Clinical Medicine in the interests of medical education in the Bombay Presidency. The desire thus evinced by his Highness in the advancement of medical science reflects great credit on the enlightened policy of one of the most powerful of our Indian Princes, and it is not without its effect in securing for the noblemen of this country the esteem of the British people, both in India and England. We are pleased to learn that it is his Highness' intention to permanently endow this special chair, and also to offer similar endowment to the chair of Pharmacology with the special object of research in Indian Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—*Indian Medical Record.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE.—The *Madras Mail* says: We have received from the *Bombay Gazette* its excellent annual so well-known to all globe-trotters and travellers in the Presidency as "Maclean's Guide to Bombay."

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay :—

Airy, W	Guinness, H A L S	O'Brien, A
Alle., P	Grunberg, J	Oakes, A
Abas Khan	Gerrard, J W	Phillips, W J
Alexander, H N	Huggett, P H	Peterson, C
Ahmed Pascha Madame.	Harwood, H J	Pearson, A, Mrs
Abramanice, D	Hudso, W H	Prevot, J
Armfield, F	Hutton, Mrs	Peters, G H
Ranich, F	Hatch, H C	Rub, A
Bun, D, Col	Hancock, A	Roberts, R T
Bahiram Jung	Heaton, J H	Rossell, C H
Bourne, Dr	Heine, F	Roberts, Miss
Bulkeley, Mrs	Hosking, E	Ramsay, H, Capt
Brownatein, R, Mrs	Hunter, J M, Col	Rogowski, A
Bahik, C, Revd	Hawkins, H	Shephard, C H, Col
Barbour, E D	Hardt, H	Seymour, L, Mrs
Bradley, W A	Innes, J R	Skelhorn, J W
Bentley, W, Mrs	J Pounoosawamy	Southgate, F
Bowen, R	Jawahi Ram	Stoddard, J L
Bair, Mrs	John, A	Spens, F C G
Burby, D A	Jesch, C	Sold, H
Barry, Bishop	Jenson, Rev	Schroter, O
Bulkly, E, Poff	Kulsoom Bee	Sharplin, A C
Clark, F E, Revd	Kinloch, C W	Styan, H, Mrs
Cowe, G R	Karapadi Anantabhaya	Stevens, W J
Courtney, G E	Kokin, H	Schninicker, F
Carter, J T, Capt	Knowles, G	Statch, H C
Cassnia, McLead	Leonards, F, Mrs	Stewart, Mrs
Clarke, M J, Mrs	Lucardi, E J, Col	Sykes, A J
Crosket, W C	Lascelles, J H	Steele, W
Coyne, S	Mathews, B, Mrs	Truemayne, S
Damoy, C	Murzbeck, R	Thornton, F T
Bre s, G	Manishanker Jaishanker	Temel, D, Miss
Brews, T M	Moritz, L	Thomas, C
Davies, L M, C S	Moritz, L	Tweedie, J
Dolosozeske, A	Mollermott, A	Turnbull, M J, Genl
Dalip Singh Fakir	Mohamed Baksh	Thosl, V
English, J	Meridith, F	Towsey, B B, Mrs
Etheri gton, B, Mrs	Morris, T W	Tibald', Mrs
Eddis, A S, Mrs	Mangesharam, P	Thompson, W F
Faulkner, W A	Manning, T A	Tufnell, W F
Farcer, G	Marse, T S B	Tamooljee R M
Fairbanks, W	Mascarinhas, A	Tate, C
Fieldhouse, A, Mrs	Murray, E G	Templo, L, Mrs
Frankfort, Lord	Matta, A, Dr	Terooveer, R C, Aiya
Freeling, C	Mitchell, R	Tychicas, T W
Furrows, G S	Merz, C	Truemayne, S
Fitzgerald, Lady	Miles, Drumier	Thornton, F T
Graves, I H	MacMustion, J	Veney, Miss
Grand, Mrs	Nation, F	Vool, Mrs
Ghirtner, L	Narayana Mudoo	Welch, E T
Greathed, E	Nar Inder Singh Sirdar	Wall Mohamed
		Ward, G W
		Whitehouse, Dr

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1893.

Sat. 21.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Volunteer Artillery arch out, from Coorla.
Mon. 23.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Tues. 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Thurs. 26.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 3.—"Caledonia" Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Sat. 4.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
Cyclist Club Races.
Vol. Art. Camp open's, Mahaluxmee.
Sun. 5.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Tues. 7.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens
Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 9.—Vol. Art. Camp,
Byculla Club Ball.
Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Sat. 11.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, half-yearly meeting.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, half-yearly meeting.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire. Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Ashworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL, 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

"THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP"—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and leaves behind its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath indispensable for Children. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—Taylor, Keith & Co., Bombay.

NECESSARY PROVISIONS FOR HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, brought an action on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, against Mr. Framji Hormusji Setna, under the provisions of Sections 248 and 257 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. By its provisions defendant was required to render existing privies available and efficient as previes by throwing them open for the use of the occupiers of the premises, clear out all obstructions to the accesses to the privies by removing the wall which now obstruct access for halalcores by the sweepers' gully, and repair the privy drain and drain connections at No. 26 to 44 Shaik Memon Street, and No. 1 to 7 Kitchen Garden.

Mr. Kolah, solicitor, was present for the defendant.

Mr. Crawford, in laying the circumstances of this prosecution before the Court, said it was instituted under Section 471 of the Municipal Act for failure on the part of the defendant to comply with the terms of the above notice served upon him, under Sections 248 and 257 of the Municipal Act. Mr. Crawford, in quoting the provisions of the former section, explained that when it appeared to the Commissioner any premises with water-closets, privies, or urinals available to the occupiers, were insufficient, inefficient, or, for sanitary reasons, objectionable, the Commissioner shall require that they are made available and efficient, &c., to his satisfaction. In a similar manner the prosecuting solicitor read the provisions of Section 257 for inspecting and examining such premises. He went on to say that access to the premises in question was blocked up by packages, while access to the gully at the back was prevented by a wall built across it. The notice in question in respect of which the defendant was charged called upon him practically to render those privies efficient and available for the purposes of the occupants of the houses who resorted there during the day-time. There was a large tailoring establishment in which some thirty or forty people were employed. One notice had been served upon the defendant early in November, and on the receipt of it his solicitors wrote to the Commissioner about the 10th of November, 1892. Defendant's solicitors in reply wrote to say they were instructed to inform the Commissioner that there were merely two privy seats which had not been used for more than the last twenty years, and that there was no necessity for privies on the said premises. By the notice the prosecutors did not suggest that anybody lived on the premises but were resorted to, and during the day-time by a very large number of business people. There were yesterday no less than ninety-two and eighty-nine present there that day. Under Section 248 his Worship would see that *prima facie* there was a duty cast upon the Commissioner to see that all premises were provided with proper privies and urinal accommodation. There could be no doubt whatever that he had not only this right but that the duty devolved upon him to see their present requirements were fulfilled on sanitary grounds. One of the suggestions of that would no doubt be that the halalcore tax would be levied, but it was not for the purpose of that the Commissioner had taken these proceedings. He (Mr. Crawford) would refer his Worship in connection with the present case to a very important judgment of the High Court which they had cooied on the question of the halalcore tax in respect of premises where there were no privies, and had reference to Sections 142 and 43 of the Municipal Act. It was on a reference from the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court to the High Court. Sections 142-3 was some what a difficult section to consider providing in which cases halalcore taxes should be levied. After reading the judgment referred to Mr. Crawford went on to say that in the present case having regard to the large number of people who use the premises and in the absence of any accessible and convenient place in the neighbourhood to which they could resort it became necessary that privy accommodation should be provided. It was not disputed the privy was closed up. The defendant's solicitors had thought it proper to say that it was not only closed, but to inform the prosecutors that their client intended to close up both seats. That was the only satisfaction the Commissioner had been able to get from them when he called upon them to make those seats available as privies.

Mr. Crawford then offered to prove service of the notice.

Mr. Kolah said this was a question of fact to be decided by his Worship, and whether the Commissioner was justified in coming to the conclusion he arrived at when he could lay before the Court the fact that the Municipal Commissioner till last year did not think it necessary to compel the defendant to erect the privies.

The Magistrate told Mr. Kolah he could not receive such an explanation. It appeared the house was occupied by a large number of persons for whom there was no privy accommodation.

Mr. Kolah urged that the Court had the right to say whether after looking at the evidence he would tender the Commissioner had exercised a wise discretion.

The Magistrate replied he had no power to question the discretion of the Commissioner. If the Commissioner acted without discretion he (Mr. Kolah) could apply to the High Court. Mr. Kolah was no doubt aware that in the event of a public officer not carrying out the powers given him under the Act, certainly one could take that course.

Mr. Kolah: Then I don't see the utility of coming to this Court.

The Magistrate: The Commissioner can compel you to come to this Court to carry out his orders.

Mr. Kolah: Then I will ask your Worship to give us some time to apply to the High Court.

The Magistrate to Mr. Crawford: You had better tender some evidence to show the place is inhabited by so many people.

Mr. Crawford: I think your Worship has power to dispose of the case on the evidence I shall put before you. But if the defendant wishes to go to the High Court he can do so.

Evidence was then led.

Mr. James Ringrow, an Inspector in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, examined, said he served the notice on Luximon Bapoo the servant of the accused on the 4th Nov. last. Witness served the notice at the accused's residence, in Hornby Road.

Cross-examination declined.

Mr. Joaquim Caithan DeSouza, an Inspector in the same service, deposed that he was acquainted with the premises in question in this matter. The building was pretty large, consisting of a ground floor and one upper storey, besides godowns and outhouses. There was a privy on those premises. For the present it was not available and efficient for use. The entrance to that privy was blocked up by the doors being barred and the storage of boxes of hardware in front of them. Access to the privy by the sweepers' gully was obstructed by a fastened door. Witness did not know whether there was another obstruction in a masonry wall. That privy was not used to witness's knowledge, and had not been used for the last three years. At present the occupants of those premises could not use the privy if they wished. The ground floor of the premises was used as cloth-shops and godowns for hardware. The upper floor was occupied by tailors. The tailoring establishment was pretty large. There were thirty-six Hindus and thirteen Christians actually employed in the tailoring establishment that morning. The tailors were employed in making police sepoys' clothing. Witness counted the whole number of persons on the premises yesterday at about 2-45 p.m., and there were 92. That morning witness counted 89 persons at 9-30 on the same premises. The notice had not been complied with on the 17th of December last witness visited the premises, and found the notice had not then or since been complied with. Besides the privy complained of there was no other privy or urinal or convenience of any kind for natural purposes upon the premises.

Cross-examined, witness said there was only one out-house which was the godown he referred to. When witness visited the premises yesterday he found forty-three persons on the ground floor, selling and buying things. Out of the forty-three persons thirty-three were the actual occupiers, the shopkeepers, and their servants. The remaining number were outsiders. To get to the unused privy one had to pass through a passage which was now used as part of a godown. Ever since witness knew the premises that passage was used for that purpose. Witness found six persons in the hardware godowns who were employed in making cases. The thirty-six Hindus and thirteen Christians were all tailors.

Thomas Glover, an Inspector in the Bombay Health Department, deposed to being acquainted with the premises in question. About nine months ago the privy was not accessible to halalcores. Access was prevented by the erection of a wall a foot and-a-half from the privy about seven feet high. That wall prevented an entrance to the sweepers' passage. To make the place available and efficient for a privy it would be necessary to remove that wall or give some other access to the privy. The passage obstructed by the wall was the only means of access to the privy for the halalcores.

Cross-examination declined.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Kolah: Does your Worship want us to lead evidence?

The Magistrate: I wish you to do whatever you think right and proper for your client.

Mr. Kolah: If your Worship is not going to give any decision I don't know whether I should lead evidence.

The Magistrate: It seems to me that is the only course open to you.

Mr. Kolah: We are not going to fight in a hostile spirit but on principle. What we say is that we have been exempted from the halalcore tax and wish to show it.

The Magistrate informed defendants' solicitor that if Mr. Crawford abided by that he would not inflict a heavy penalty.

Mr. Kolah replied there was no necessity to inflict a penalty on his client.

The Magistrate: I am under the impression your client is bound to carry out the order. The only way you can go to the High Court is by my holding the Commissioner is in the right.

Mr. Kolah: But your Worship has not decided the question.

The Magistrate: The only way I can decide the case is by fining your client.

Mr. Kolah asked the Court to postpone the case in order to bring evidence to prove the privies were not used for twenty years and to take counsel's opinion upon the question. He pointed out they would also prove the Municipal Commissioner could not, after a decree was passed by the Small Cause Court, come to the Presidency Court, and ask the defendant to use the privy. The Commissioner could not *bona-fide* come to the conclusion that a privy was necessary there.

The case was adjourned till Thursday, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p. m.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 17th January were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi—River at Kotri on 16th 3 feet 6 inches against 3 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Rain at Dadu 2 and Keti Bandar 3 cents. Rabi cultivation slightly damaged by blight in Ghorabari taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Threshing of kharif crops continues. Rabi cultivation promising. Slight rain in 6 talukas; maximum at Mirpur 5 cents. Fodder plenty. Agricultural stock healthy.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and battai of kharif crops continue. Rabi crops thriving except in Hyderabad taluka where wheat crops are slightly damaged by insects in some places. Fodder supply abundant. Agriculturl stock in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 10 cents on average. Locusts in two talukas, causing slight damage.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi sowings completed. Young crops thriving. Land being ploughed for next season's rice cultivation. Fodder ample. Cattle in good condition.

Ahmedabad (For week ending 14th January)—Standing crops in good condition. Wheat crops in some of the villages of the Dhaudhuka Taluka damaged by insects. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops in good condition; prospects and probable outturn good. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira (For week ending 14th January).—Sowing of rabi crops completed. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good, and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Kharif reaping continued. Standing crops good. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient, and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rabi crops healthy. Preparations for the next season commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of foodgrains continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing nearly completed in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas, and in progress in others. Standing rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor; fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 11th, nil on 12th, 14th and 15th, 1° cool on 13th and 16th, and 2° cool on 17th. Vapour in air normal from 11th to 16th, and defective on 17th. Abnormal wind from south-east on 11th and from south-south-east on 12th; wind normal from 13th to 17th.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rabi crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer-crops in progress.

Poona.—Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops doing well except in the Sirur Taluka, where a disease named, Khaira has slightly affected the jowari crop at some places. Prospects of karif crops fair. Fodder, supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of bajri and picking of cotton in progress. Rabi crops in good condition. Jowari in ears. Weeding completed. Ploughing for the next season commenced in parts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Karjat and dearer in Nevasa and Rahuri. Prices steady in other tulakas.

Sholapur.—For week ending 14th January).—Harvesting of kharif crops, with the exception of groundnut, tur and cotton, completed. Propects of kharif crops good. Fodder and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Standing crops generally good except in Satara, Mahadas and Valva, where they have slightly suffered from blight and cloudy weather. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Crops generally fair, but wheat slightly damaged by rats in Indi and Sindgi talukas. Tur has suffered from cloudy weather and blight in Sindgi, Muddehihal and Hungund. Rabi jowari affected in Badami by easterly breezes. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Reaping of gram and wheat commenced. Cotton in bud.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of rice crops nearly completed and that of jowari progressing. Cotton seedlings thriving, but exotic cotton slightly blighted in parts of Gadag and Karajgi. Wheat slightly damaged by excessive moisture in parts of Gadag. Bankapur, Karajgi and Ron, and late jowari by insects in Navalgund and Ron.

Kanara.—Second crops thriving on coast. Sugarcane harvest throughout district. Sowing for second crops continues. Garden crops and agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Threshing and winnowing of bajri and jowari in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Drinking water sufficient.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Poppy sowing completed in Kadi division.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 20.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For dismissal.

280-92—1901—Balkrishna and P—Rustomjee Ruttonjee Parukh and others vs Ookerda Khetsey—M N Saklatw lla.
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

752—Khanderao M—Thunker Trikumdas Mooljee vs Khimjee Vallabdas—Ardesir, H and D.

755—Bickhell M and M—Nena and others vs Damodhur Cullianjee and others—Little, S N and B and P G and S.

761—Dya Gajrad—Poolbai vs Ramprasb

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms as follows :—
One lot of grey piece-goods.
1 case honeycomb towels.
15 boxes Hopkin's old Scotch Whisky,
15 " old highland "
10 " still hock.
20 cases Swiss milk.
1 " table glass ware, containing wine glasses, tumblers, &c,
1 case gold thread,
4 " anilyne dye,
1 case canvas lace shoes,

SALE OF FIRST CLASS OILPAINTINGS, MAJOLICA WARE, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, opposite Mr. J. Neuberg's Shop.

A Consignment of first-class oil painting in magnificent gold frame by Eminent Artist.

Also a consignment of rare piece of Majolica vases, flower-pots, wall and table ornaments. Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 20, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Matarpakhady Road, Mazagon, teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Cambay carpets, oleographs and pictures, a rosewood cottage piano, pier glasses in gilt frame, fancy flower vases, &c., the property of R. M. MOSES, Esq.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

Also the property and effects of the late Mr. John, of the Royal Indian Marine, consisting of wearing apparel, full dress uniform, sword, with scabbard in case, books, leather belt, one double-barrell fouling piece in case, complete, saddle and bridle, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 very large aviary with 10 birds (assorted).
1 Rovers safety bicycle by Stalker & Co., with bell, valet and toe clips to saddles, ball bearing to all parts.
1 strong second-hand victoria with removable coach box.
1 do. do. palanquin office shigram.
1 strong dog-cart in good order
1 do. bay grab horse, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive,
1 do. chesnut pony, goes well in harness.
1 Sequah's four-in-hand charriott.
1 strong four-seated barouche in good order.
1 strong Bay Waler gelding, a first-rate brougham horse, the property of G. A. BARNETT, Esq.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the teak and blackwood household furniture, wall brackets, crockery and glassware, sundry table ornaments, pictures, lamps, English 8-day clock, sundry kitchen utensils, several rifles, gun by Cogswell and Harrison, London, a mail-phaeton by Fuller and Co., Bristol country labour cart with pair of bullocks, iron tank water-cart, an English-built spring market cart, with English brown leather harness in capital order, saddles and bridles complete, a very handsome set of brown leather brass mounted Tandum harness, London made sundry articles of saddlery, a cow in milk, a young bull-buffalo, a goat, geese and fowls, large iron water-tank, carpenter's bench, blacksmith's forge, with tools, garden plants and sundries, the property of JAMES DICKSON, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 20, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

A few maps of the world on one side and of the United States on the other. Accuracy certified by Dr. L. P. Brockett, Geographical Editor, Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia.
1 Lady's new side saddle with bridle.
On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Ismaljee, ex s.s. City of Dublin—
K E—10—1 case 15 gross Neptune Waiters 6 to 13 metres.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Mahomed—
M & Co. 217—1010—1 case 72 dozen fancy lisle thread hos.

AT 2 P. M.

1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 Singer's extraordinary safety bicycle.
1 Bicycle by Marret & Co. solid tired, almost new, in good order, with bell and lamp complete.
1 young brown retriever dog of pure English pedigree.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
On account and at the risk of Jivandas Lukhmidas and Naron Muljee, the following :—
1 set of tapestry-lined drawing-room suit, consisting of a pair of sofas, 6 drawing-room chairs, and 2 easy chairs.
1 pair mirror-backed corner cabinet, 1 mirror-backed hat-stand.
1 musical cabinet, 1 Brussels carpet, 1 mirror door single almyra, &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD MEMON WADA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Seedick Hajee Jan Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of March, 1878, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of fazandary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Old Memon Wada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 158 square yards, formerly assessed under No. 48, and now under No. 44, and bounded as follows :—On the east by public passage, on the west by the property of Hajee Ahmed Hajee Jan Mahomed, on the north by Nagdevie Cross Road, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, near the Crawford Market, the remaining stock in trade of Kroja Khakibhai Lukhamsy, Furniture Merchant, closing his business, consisting of teak and blackwood furniture, new iron single and double bedsteads, perambulators, bentwood chairs, wire mattresses, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT PAREL, NEAR THE B B & C I RAILWAY STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Jeyram Antoba Dighay and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ballaji Janardhan and Wassudev Sadashiv, Hurrynarayen and Ganpat Janardhun in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of March, 1889, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of land or Foras Freehold new salt batty ground, called or known by the name of Woolmacheekhar, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Ningoot Mandlay, near Parel, admeasuring 8765 square yards or thereabouts registered under Collector's old No. 752, new No. 12743, and new survey No. 1-2751, and bounded on the East by the salt batty ground of Nilajee Bhivajee, on the west by the batty ground of Bhikajee Hirajee, on the North by the batty ground of Janardhan Ramchod, and on the South by the batty ground of Nana Essajee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 20, 1893.

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LOST.—A Demand Promissory Note in the Marwaree Language and Character, bearing date 7th April 1889, executed by the Undersigned, bearing lines across it, showing that the same has been cancelled, with an Endorsement at the back, signed by BHOOTA CUMMA, showing satisfaction of the debt; also the original translation of the same in the High Court. Any person finding the documents and restoring them to the Undersigned will be paid a reward of Rs. 150.

RAMCHANDRA W. BALAJI,
No. 86, Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

Bombay, 19th January, 1893.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

THE political situation with regard to Egypt, which has been the subject of several press telegrams, has not affected the English Funds, Consols having yesterday continued to rule at 98, which has been the daily quotation since the beginning of last week. French Rentes in Paris were ⅜ per cent. higher, at 95⅞. An advance of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver yesterday in London, at 38⅜d. per. oz., but 4 per cent Rupee Securites showed no change, at £63 13-16; while in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent higher, at 84½ cents with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87⅞ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 210,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 84·15 to 84·45 cents per oz. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged in London, at 107⅛. The market rates of discount were reduced ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅜ and 1⅞, respectively. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 6d. higher, at 10s. per ton.

At the Weekly Biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, 25½ lakhs of Bill were allotted at 1s. 2 23-32d. (which is 1·32d. above the regular allotment rate for Bills last week, though 1·32d. lower than the price which some extra Wire Transfers have fetched meantime (Calcutta getting 20 lakhs, Bombay a lakh, and Madras 4½ lakhs; and 29½ lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted—23½ to Calcutta, and 6 to Madras—at 1s. 2⅞d. A small amount of extra Bills in Bombay in Calcutta, and of Transfers in Madras, were afterwards allotted, at 1s. 2 25-32d. for the former, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for the latter. It is announced that 55 lakhs will be offered again next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate in India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 9-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats neglected; and arrivals flat, the day's sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands was still 5⅛d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in most positions, the extreme quotations being 5 3-32d. for January-February deliveries and 5 5-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the spot price was still unaltered, at 9¼ cents per lb.; but April Futures were 19 points higher, at 9·66 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and this season's total to date now gives the following comparison with the two previous years' figures for the same period :—

	1893	1892	1891
Wednesday's Receipts...	13,000	12,000	27,000
Four days' Receipts.....	74,000	76,000	117,000
Since 1st Sept. '92	3,847,000	5,232,000	4,980,000

A small business has been done in Cotton here to-day, and that little entirely for local spinners account; but prices have moved up Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy, the market closing steady at the advance. The purchasers by the Mills sum up 1,200 bales all ready new stuff say, 400 Bengals, at Rs. 214; 200 each of Akote Ginned, at Rs. 250; Nugger, at Rs. 235; and Dhulia, at Rs. 227; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 245; and Akola, at Rs. 254½ per candy.

A few cents of rain have fallen at Agra, Cawnpore, and Nagpore since the beginning of the week; but the weather in these districts had become bright again, as it had continued over the rest of the Cotton area, when this morning's telegrams were sent off. The crop conditions were favourable in all the circles, the only additional item of news being that the picking of the first sowing had partially begun in the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent for export, and the market is quiet at previous rates for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—The price of *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt, say to Rs. 7-14-6 to Rs. 8-1-0 per cwt., but other kinds are unchanged in value. A moderate business has been done by shippers, and the market closed with a steady feeling.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows.

Cotton.....	6,408	bales.
Wheat.....	12,439	cwt.
Linseed	3,733	"
Rapeseed	3,433	"
Gingelly	10,310	"
Poppyseed	563	"
Groundnuts	12,297	"
Castorseed.....	1,827	"
Rice	13,583	"

FREIGHTS are quieter, and holders of tonnage are again more ready to meet the demand at last week's rates. Business has been done for March shipment to Continental parts at 15s.; and for prompt shipment, at 13s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened again with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 23-32d. and 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; respectively, and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but we have heard of hardly any business passing either way except some Telegraphic, for March transfer, which was reported at 1s. 2⅞d., and we close in the meantime quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2⅛d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 23-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2 13-16d.		"
Credits do. ...1s. 2 29-32d.		"
Francs do. ...1·56¼		"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint, gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 11th Jan, 1893	Rs.	69,59,000
Add—Silver received during the week	"	29,33,000
	Rs.	98,92,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	"	31,03,000
	Rs.	67,89,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals.....	"	81,64,000
	Rs.	1,49,53,000
Last week	"	1,56,05,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active to-day, sales having been made by some Exchange Banks, and purchasers by a Sister Presidency Bank. The cash and next settlement rate for Fours advanced to 104, while for the end of next month 103 15-16 was attained; but 1-16 per cent. of the rise was lost before closing, the price for money leaving off at 103 15-16. 100½ to 101 is now named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—The little movement which there has been in this market to-day has been confined to Cotton Mill Scrip, and has been altogether in buyers' favour, Luckmidas having declined Rs. 25; Manockjee Petit Rs. 12½; Framji Petit, Lord Reay, and Swadeshi, Rs. 10 each; Oriental, Rs. 5; and Mazagon, Rs. 2½, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.
Singapore-Saigon line restored.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	..	12 p.m.	..	20
Teheran	19	2	12 p.m.	..	20
Suez.....	19	2	46 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 19th Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	11	..	1
" Karrachee	..	29	..	1
" Madras	1	13	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOLTON—January 13, at Bangalore, the wife of E C Bolton, of Koppa, Kadur District, Mysore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LICHTENSTEIN—FEILMANN—January 12, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Mr Gouldsmith, Mr Carl Lichtenstein, to Gertrude, daughter of J B Feilmann, Esq.

DEATHS.

HINE—In fond and loving memory of John Richard Hine, who died at Allahabad on the 18th January 1892, aged 60 years, 6 months, and 3 days.

SMYTHE—December 22, at Mandalay, Upper Burma, Daisy Weathrall, the dearly loved infant daughter of Henry James Smythe, S A S, Government Telegraphs.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1893.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN in an article which appears in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, as an old civilian, laments that the public service in India has made considerable progress to the bad. Fortunately it is not the personnel that has deteriorated; it is the official system which is "condemned." And very rightly condemned if it has really become, as the former Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government confidently affirms, Russianised. It is only a few years since Sir William Wedderburn formed part of this Anglo-Indian Tchin, and no one ever suspected that he was Russianised. At that time he possibly did not suspect it himself. He seemed to the casual observer to be ripening for high office in the Congress organisation, which no one ever accused of being in harmony with Muscovite ideas. And sure enough he returned to India within a few months of his retirement from the Civil Service, to preside over the meeting of the National Congress held in Bombay in the year 1888—the meeting signalised by the presence of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who came to India in his genial company. It is a revelation to find that such a man was—until he shook the dust of the Secretariat from his feet—part and parcel of a Russianised Officialism, which is now "an abomination to him in every way." The system has brought revolution and destruction where development was wanted, and "reduced the noble activities of the Indian Civil Service (of happier times—*nessun maggior dolore*) to a dreary waste." Sir William Wedderburn, though with due humility, offers himself as a witness to tell the British public some facts at first-hand, as they appear to one who knows the Indian public service from the bottom to the top of the official ladder. He testifies that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is quite right when he says that there is extreme poverty and serious discontent amongst the masses of the Indian people; that a fifth of the whole population go through life with their hunger unsatisfied; that year by year the people find it more difficult to live, and that it is the "system" which the British Indian Government have adopted and persistently adhered to that has brought all these evils on the country. Sir William Wedderburn accepts this indictment as a dispassionate, if somewhat emphatic, statement of fact. Is it the fact? How will these sounding generalities weigh in the scales against the facts and testimony adduced by the Dewan Bahadur S. S. Raghawanyangar in his Memorandum on the Progress of the Madras Presidency during the last Forty Years? Or against the equally cogent facts set forth in Mr. Skrine's Memorandum on the Condition of the Lower Classes of the Bengal Presidency during the last Ten Years? How do they fit in with the stubborn figures collected by Mr. J. A. Baines, the Census Commissioner, from the returns which show that in these same ten years the immense and indisputable growth of the population has been accompanied by the increased prosperity of the masses. They have their share of the enormous increase in the volume of internal and foreign trade. The 130 millions of treasure brought into India in the decade have not been all appropriated by the educated classes or by the sowcars. Sir William Wedderburn applies no test of fact or figures to the assumptions which do duty for both. He takes it for granted that the allegations are supported by facts and proceeds to explain how the "system" has wrought all the mischief which is laid to its charge. He loves the Civil Service, in which his father had passed thirty years of his life, and in which his elder brother had perished during the Mutiny, and would regard it as the noblest in the world. Apart from the centralising bureaucratic system which he contends, and perhaps not altogether without warrant, has superseded the personal factor which enabled the representation of the Sircar in the districts to exercise a fraternal despotism. When he joined the service the Collector and his assistants were the embodiment of the State, and dealt with villagers through their headmen and interfered as little as possible with their internal affairs. It was an easy-going patriarchial personal Government, which the people regarded with goodwill and confidence. But it was gradually superseded by a rigid official despotism directed from the Secretariat. A purely bureaucratic system, evolved and inspired by Western official ideas, grew up, and great centralised departments practically usurped the whole authority of the administration, and this was followed by a decay of personal influence and authority. Sir William is willing to take the verdict of the rank-and-file of the Indian Civil Service outside the head-quarters cliques as to whether the departments are not marked by the narrowness of the specialist. Their working, he denounces, as "secret, impersonal, unsympathetic, and harsh"; "each caring only for its own interests, feels little responsibility for the general welfare of the ryot who falls crushed under their combined oppressions." Here we may pause to ask where is the proof that the ryot has sunk under the weight of these oppressions? The ryot is less "crushed" now than he was in the seventies, when the sowcar—not the Sircar—took all that he had and bought his allotment number when it was put up to auction. The ryot was then in imminent danger of being divorced from the soil. That peril haunts him no longer in any part of India—not even in Bengal—where the legislation of 1885 gave the tenants of the zemindars for the first time security of tenure and fair rents. But Sir William Wedderburn pays no heed to such details. It is his object to find out what is amiss in the system "regarding which Mr. Naoroji and his friends make such earnest complaint; a system which by its working eliminates from our administration all its best elements, whether European or Native." The cup of the district officer, even in his early years made undrinkable by the gradually increasing interference of the departments—"Revenue, Survey, Forest, Public Works, Irrigation, Police, Abkari, Salt, Opium, Education, Registration, Sanitation, Vaccination, &c., &c., &c."

This formidable list is certainly calculated to appal even the greatest stickler for improved administration. But it can hardly be contended that a Collector and his assistant, even if they had the eyes of Argus and the arms of Briareus, could of themselves suffice for all the needs which the departments were intended to supply. Could the districts have dispensed with surveys, or with education, or irrigation? Could the country have dispensed with public works, or forests? The Bombay Government might perhaps agree with Sir William Wedderburn that the Forest Department is a nuisance which ought to be diminished. There is no doubt that the system of administration has become bureaucratic, and that the Collector and his assistants are kept at desk work when they would be far better employed in maintaining personal contact with the people, whose well-being should be their first care. But it is not on that account necessary to decry the work of the departments, which also has its value. Sir William sees nothing good in them; in his eyes they are all "vieing with one another as to which will do most to bring us to ruin, all racing together down a very steep place." Yet he admits it was necessary to form a Forest Department, endowed with technical knowledge, seeing that the Government possess extensive forests, which can only be managed by trained foresters. Is it not the same with regard to public works, education, and all the rest? But while acknowledging that a Forest Department is indispensable he is at one with the Bombay Government in holding that the measures which the trained foresters with technical knowledge deem necessary should be carried out by the Collector and his assistants, who have no technical knowledge and no training, and do not care a fig for forestry. He would have the same with other departments, which also require trained men possessing technical knowledge. It is startling to find a passed President of the Congress denouncing the present native agency in the administration, recruited by the Universities, as "a swarm of greedy hirelings, the offspring of ages of despotism who are attracted into these departments, not by the scanty pay, but by the power they enjoy and the unlimited opportunities of exaction." He would sweep them all aside and deal direct with the headmen of the villages and entrust the local administration everywhere to local talent. This is not exactly what the spokesmen of "educated India" have at heart.

THE Egyptian crisis is over, so far as the Khedive is concerned. In his interview with Lord Cromer he was submissive, and promised to follow the counsels given him by his protectors during the occupation of the country by the British forces. But the incident will probably now enter on a diplomatic phase, if we may judge from the question asked in the French Chamber, and the answer given by the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. Lord Rosebery will probably be able to satisfy M. Waddington that there has been no infringement of the rights of the Khedive, or what is oddly termed the Treaty condition of Egypt. M. Develle, the French Foreign Minister, was not altogether prudent in stating that neither France nor Europe can remain indifferent to the pressure brought to bear on the Khedive by the representative of Great Britain. For France he has of course a right to speak; but the majority of the Great Powers would certainly repudiate his right to speak on behalf of Europe. Germany, Austria, and Italy see eye to eye with Great Britain in this Egyptian business. It is maladroit to do or say anything which brings this fact into prominence. Doubtless Russia will again, as she has done before, give some more or less occult support to French reclamations, but it will not alter the fact that Riaz Pasha is the Khedive's Minister and not Fakhri. Everything will go on just as before, and when M. Waddington has had his interview with Lord Rosebery the incident will end, as many other incidents of the same kind have ended—in a Blue-book. Meantime Riaz Pasha once again occupies the position of Minister, which he obtained in 1888 when Nubar Pasha was dismissed. It is curious to note in connection with the chief ground of the objection urged against the appointment of Fakhri—that being a Turk, he was unpopular with the native Egyptians—that Riaz is, according to the testimony of Mr. Afred Milner in his recent work "England in Egypt," a Turk of the Turks by character, education, and sympathy. Mr. Milner describes him as a Conservative in temperament, and intellectually a pure Oriental; he learned French too late in life ever to speak it fluently. His fortitude is unquestionable, but his stock of ideas is limited in amount and mediæval in character. He is a master of detail, and has all the ins and outs of Egyptian administration at his finger's ends, but he is a rigid economist and has nothing of the humanitarian in his composition. Mr. Milner credits him with a feeling for the common people—a feeling of the kind a feudal baron might have had for the serfs on his estate. Such is the man who is now again Minister of the Khedive.

A PROJECT to establish a Cabinet or Council of Ministers at Hyderabad, which made some noise some six years ago, and was then laid aside, has been revived, and, if we may credit the statement which we republish from a contemporary, has received the sanction of his Highness the Nizam and the Resident. The scheme was submitted to the Government of India during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin, and its plausible side obtained for it at first a measure of support. But it was laid aside as unworkable when it came to be considered from the point of view of practical politics. A Cabinet is an institution of English origin, which evolved itself out of conditions that do not exist in an Indian Native State. The late Viceroy recognised that there can be in a Native State one Dewan, for the same reason that there can be only one Prince; if there be two or more they will be rivals. There is a native proverb to the effect that "there cannot be two swords in one scabbard." A Dewan or Prime Minister represents to the popular sense the mind and will of the sovereign; when he ceases to do so he ceases to be Dewan. A cluster of Dewans is as bewildering, and as incomprehensible, as would be a cluster of Colonels in command of a regiment; no one would be quite sure which of them spoke the mind of the General. Each Minister would have partisans, and the facilities for intrigue would be multiplied ten-fold. These considerations, and others which need not be recapitulated, led to the shelving of the proposal when it was first broached a few years since. It is now revived, and it will probably have a trial. The Cabinet will consist of four members—Sir Asman Jah, President; the Vikar-ul-Umra, Vice-President, with the charge of Military Affairs; Nawab Fakir-ul-Mulk, Justice and Police; Shahab Jung, Miscellaneous; and the Peshkar, the charge of the Revenue. Under each of these Ministers will be a secretary, by whom the actual work of each department will presumably be carried on. Mehdi Ali, Secretary in the Finance Department, will be assisted by the Madras Civilian, who has been lent by the Government of India to be Controller of Accounts. No General Secretary has been appointed, the reason, it is said, being that the Resident desired that he too should be a European official like the Controller, while the Nizam desired that the post should be filled by a native. It is not easy to see how the work of the different Secretaries can be ordinated without an administrative chief. There is nothing to link up the different secretariats, and keep them in harmony. It is more than hinted that the scheme is imposed from without. If that be the case the chances of its success are not improved.

THE capital expenditure on all works of the Bombay Irrigation Department is shown in a Government Resolution, which was issued yesterday, to amount to a lakh and ninety-seven thousand rupees, all but seventy thousand being expended on the Nira Canal. The storage work at Bhatghar has been increased, and its capacity is now three thousand five hundred millions of cubic feet. The irrigable area under command of this canal was also increased from a hundred and thirty-five to a hundred and fifty-nine acres. The outlay, however, has already produced a good return, the gross revenue being fifty-two thousand rupees in excess of that of the previous period. Notwithstanding the increased acreage and operations the working expenses on the gross assessed revenue are shown to have decreased. The value of crops in the irrigated areas also increasd largely. Unfortunately on the several canals there is still much of the revenue outstanding, and in one or two sections officers have been asked for explanations. Among the new works contemplated is a storage tank to the Jamada Canals. These works have now been in operation for about twenty-five years; but the supply in the river Gurna is so uncertain that favourable results cannot possibly be expected until a storage tank is provided. The Chinkapur tank was designed for the purpose and the works commenced, but though the Government of India was satisfied that this would prove a valuable protective work, it was unable to allot funds, and the local Government is still considering whether or not it shall accept the provincial responsibility. The Muchkundi canal for the first time paid its expenses last year. But satisfactory as is the report it is anticipated that the year now commenced will eclipse it, for the question of increased effort to systematically maintain and improve the efficiency of tanks in the Southern Maratha Country and Guzerat has been under consideration, and special orders have been given with that object. Cultivators are no longer required to contribute to the repairs of the canals, but the whole subject has been put on a strictly commercial basis. Government, which is responsible for the up-keep of the canals, supplies the water at fixed and fully-inclusive rates.

THE P. and O. steamer Rohilla, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 5 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday next.

WITH effect from the 19th January, 1893, the charges on Foreign Money-Orders and British Postal Orders has been regulated by Schedule 38 *viz*,—1s. 2½d. per rupee.

THE Rev. W. B. Pearson, B.A., Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for a year.

THE First Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Thursday, second February.

MR. H. M. GIBBS, District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. N. T. MORISON, C.S., has been appointed First-class Magistrate of Broach, and Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S., First-class Magistrate of Kolaba, and Mr. A. R. Bonus of Dharwar.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. F. FERGUSON, M.B., has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Shikarpur, *vice* Surgeon-Captain J. Crimmin, V.C.

ASSISTANT SURGEON M. G. DESHMUKH, B.A., M.D., &c., has been permitted to resign the Bombay Medical Service.

THE death is announced at Ootacamund of Mr. John Ryan, an old planter of the Nilgiri Hills, and at one time in very prosperous circumstances. The

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KHEDIVE ACCEPTS THE SITUATION.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Khedive's tone at his interview with Lord Cromer was quite submissive. He promised to follow England's advice in all matters during the occupation of his country by the British forces.

LATER.

The papers, in discussing the Egyptian crisis, applaud the good grace with which his Highness the Khedive yielded to Lord Cromer's judicious appointment of Riaz Pasha in the place of Fakhri Pasha.

The *Daily News* says the action of the Government involves not the slightest departure from the Liberal policy hitherto pursued in Egypt.

FRANCE AND THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

PARIS, JAN. 18.

M. Develle, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, this evening, in the Chamber of Deputies, said that Great Britain had apparently exercised pressure on the Khedive in regard to the Fakhri Pasha incident, and that M. Waddington, the French Ambassador in London, had been instructed to see Lord Rosebery in reference to the matter.

The French Government, he said, would calmly examine the question, for neither France nor Europe can remain indifferent to the infringement of the rights of the Khedive or the Treaty condition of Egypt.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE EGYPTIAN AFFAIR.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 19.

The *Novo Vremya* says that Russia and France must ask Great Britain to explain the action of Lord Cromer in regard to the Fakhri Pacha incident lest their silence might be construed into their tacitly consenting to Egypt becoming a British Colony.

THE MOROCCO INDEMNITY.

Great Britain regards the money indemnity offered by the Sultan of Morocco for the murder of the British subject as inadequate, and demands further reparation.

THE HOME DEFENCES.

In accordance with the scheme for mobilising the home defences the Regular Cavalry and Infantry are to be redistributed, allotting the greater part of the Home Regiments and Battalions to three Army Corps instead of one.

CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 19.

Forty-one cases of cholera and fourteen deaths have taken place at Halle, in Saxony, during the last two days.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 19.

The s. s. Rohilla, with the mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay, at 5-0 a.m., to-day.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 19.

The Maharaja of Mysore and suite arrived at Benares, on Wednesday, by a special train from Gya. His Highness' arrival was private. He was met at the station by Dr. Lazarus on behalf of the Maharaja of Vizianagram, and conducted by him to the Chelupur Palace, where he received a salute of twenty-one guns from the Maharaja of Vizianagram's battery. His Highness visited the city and waterworks, and left by a special train on Thursday night for Ajudhia Ghat, where a camp was pitched for him on the banks of Sarju by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, from thence his Highness proceeds to Cawnpore.

DISMISSAL OF CAPTAIN HEARSAY'S APPEAL.

Captain Hearsay presented an application at the Allahabad High Court to-day before the Chief Justice to exercise his revisional jurisdiction in the matter of an order passed by the Sessions Judge of Benares refusing to set aside an order of the Joint Magistrate of Benares, by which the Joint Magistrate refused to examine the complainant and his witnesses on a charge preferred under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code against Sir Auckland Colvin. The applicant contended it was the duty of the Magistrate to examine him upon oath and to reduce into writing the substance of the examination. He also contended that it was the duty of the magistrate to take evidence in the matter of the complaint. The learned Sessions Judge dismissed the appeal holding that section 197 of the Code of Criminal procedure applied, and that previous sanction to the Government for instituting the proceedings against Sir Auckland Colvin not having been obtained the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to take cognizance of the charge. The charge related to the words alleged to have been spoken by Sir Auckland Colvin when Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces, and at the opening of the Benares Water-Works the Chief Justice rejected the application.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 7th Bengal Infantry at Myingyan will be relieved by the 29th Madras Infantry from Pakoko, which latter place is to be abandoned henceforth as a military station.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 19.

To-day the Southern Force took up their position at the same place, where the Northerners had the day previous successfully withstood the attack of the Southerners. Three field batteries of General Beville's force were drawn up in action in a line about midway between the village of Lohogaon and Temple Hill, facing to the east. Colonel Goldsmith's brigade occupied the ground leading from the left of the guns to the foot of Temple Hill. Two battalions of Colonel Mander's brigade were extended from the right of the line to that of the guns across the east side of Lohogaon, the remainder of this brigade being held in reserve at the rear of the guns ready to support either flank whenever an attack by the enemy might be made. Two divisional battalions (10th Bombay Light Infantry) with No. 6 Mountain Battery, were posted in front of the Southerners' main position, watching three large nullahs, across which the enemy was expected. The Horse Artillery of the Northerners took up their position on the roadway near the south-east of Temple Hill on the other side of the nullahs and carried on a monotonous duel with the Southern Artillery, while the Northern Infantry, extended their formation and drove the southern divisional battalions back, the latter having fallen back upon the main position. The Northerners advanced in force against General Beville's front and a pretty battle being the result. Of course the Northerners could not hope to turn their opponents out of the strong position they occupied. Cease fire sounded at 12-45. The Commander-in-Chief announced that on Monday the two forces will combine and form one division under General Blundell for field-firing. General Beville will be the chief umpire, assisted by Colonel Peyton of the Durham Light Infantry. The whole troop will assemble on the position held by the Southerners to-day, and on Monday the whole arrangements will be carried out under the supervision of Major Curtis. The Sappers are busy making a road to Lohogaon, and also laying a telephone from Dhanowrie to Lohogaon.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

Captain H. DeB. Hovell, Worcester Regiment, stationed at Poona, will shortly be presented with the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal and certificate in recognition of rescuing Private Hibbert, Lancashire Fusiliers, from drowning on the 21st September last, near St. Mary's Church. The presentation will be given by Major-General Blundell publicly.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council to-day the Hon'ble Sir A. Miller moved that the Petit Baronetcy Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rash Behary Ghose moved the omission of Section 12, which proposed to alienate permanently a large portion of immovable property on the ground of it being impolitic to make this kind of endowment. He had no objection to the permanent endowment of securities, which the Bill provided.

The Hon'ble Sir G. P. Evans pointed out that the Act was for the endowment of one lakh of rupees to support the Baronetcy, but the present Bill provided for one lakh and twenty thousand, mostly Bombay Corporation Bonds. Section 12 embodied a provision for the permanent endowment of landed property. This would establish a dangerous precedent, and very embarrassing questions might arise. He suggested that the matter be referred back to the Bombay Government, because it was not the intention of the Council to do any thing discourteous or cut out anything in the Bill which would depreciate the services rendered by Sir D. M. Petit. The Honourable Sir A. Miller pointd out that this very question has been raised by the Bombay Government. The point was most carefully considered, and the Government agreed on the impolicy of this section and section 13. Correspondence passed between Sir Dinshah Petit's solicitors and this Government, and ultimately the Bill was framed in the present form, though the Council might alter the Bill if they chose. He doubted the advisability of doing so. H. E. the Viceroy thought that Sir G. P. Evans' objection was a reasonable one, for though the Bill was a personal one it affected the very important question of perpetual endowment of immovable property. The Council agreeing with this view, the further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

The Banker's Book Amending Bill, which extended the provisions of the Banker's, Book Evidence Act of 1891 to the Books of Post Offices carrying on Savings Bank and Money Order business was passed; and the Council adjourned.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

The match between Lord Hawke's team and the Behar Wanderers began yesterday at Mozufferpore. At lunch interval the Behar Wanderers had made 123 runs for 8 wickets. Mr. Gibson scored 33 and Mr. Campbell 17. Mr. Jackson took four wickets for 17 runs. Lord Hawke was indisposed, and Mr. Vernon acted as captain. Mr. A. E. Gibson played 9 for the Behar Wanderers. The Behar Wanderers total for the day was 168.

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, new Member of Council, arrived from Bombay, and took his seat to-day.

THE MADRAS COAST DEFENCES.

A committee shortly meets at Madras to consider the question of Coast Defences. Admiral Kennedy, Captain John Hext, and several military authorities take part.

A NAVAL SQUADRON.

A naval squadron left Calcutta early this morning. Lapwing, Boadicea, and Brisk go direct to Trincomalee, where the Marathon joins them after a few days' visit to Madras. After meeting at Trincomalee the squadron goes to Bombay.

POONA SPRING SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 19.

The Poona Spring Sky Meeting came off successfully this evening. The attendance was fair. Mr. Archer, book-maker, represented. Three original races fell through, and three new were added. All the favourites won.

1ST RACE.—"The Bedouins Substitution Race."—Rs. 70 and a Cup, value Rs. 29. For Arab Horses. Maidens of the day. Distance 1 mile. Weight—Weight for age raised 14lbs. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 199 once 3 lbs., twice 7lbs., three times or oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Horses who have never won a race value Rs. 49, 5lbs.

Capt Holdworth's b a h Speculation, 9st 12lb, Capt Welman.	1
Mr Cursetjee's g a h Venus, 9st 12lb, Mr Woolner	2
Mr Sabyne's b a h Bide a Wee, 9st 2lb, Mr Baynes	3

Betting: Evens on Venus; 1½ to 1 against Speculation; and 8 to 1 against Bide-a-Wee.

Won by a length. Time—1 min and 57 secs.

2ND RACE—"Galloway Race."—Rs. 170 and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all Maiden galloways. Distance 5 furlongs. Weights 14 hands. English and Colonials, 11st 12lbs; Arabs 11st 4lbs; Country Breds 10st 8lbs. Penalties—Winners of the race or handicap with Rs. 200 added once 5lbs, twice or oftener 10lbs. Allowances 3lbs per quarter inch. Maidens of the day 7lbs.

Mr Moochool Shah's b a gal Showhiman, 9st 13lb, Capt Ross.	1
Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 11st 9lb, Capt Le Gallais..	2
Capt Le Gallais' b w m Barbara, 10st 8lb, Capt Wellman.....	3
Mr Lindsay's b a gal St Paul, 10st 11lb, Capt Peyton	0
Mr Bromley's b a gal Valentine, 10st 8lb, Mr Baynes	0
Capt Harrison's b a gal Soapy Sponge, 9st 13lb, Native	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Showiman; 3 to 1 against Volunteer and Barbara; and 20 to 1 against the rest.

Won comfortably. Time—1 min. and 4½ secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Anderson Stakes—Rs. 170 and a Cup, value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under, who have not won a race or handicap of the value of Rs. 1,500 up to the time of starting. Distance.—5 furlongs. Weights.—13-2. English and Colonials—11 st. 4lbs. 13-2 Arabs.—10st. 8lbs, 13-2 C. Bs—10st. Penalties—Winners of a race or handicap value Rs. 500, once—3lbs, twice—5lbs., three times—7lbs., oftener—10 lbs. Winners of a race or handicap value Rs. 1000, once—3lbs, twice—5 lbs, three times—7 lbs, oftener—10 lbs. Penalties accumulative. Allowances—3lbs. per quarter inch. Maidens—3lbs. of the day—4lbs. Galloways, who have not won a race or handicap value Rs. 150, up to the time of starting—5lbs. Galloways qualified under General Rule 2 allowed—4lbs. Allowances accumulative.

Mr Moochool Shah's g a gal Speed of Thought, 10st 11lb, Capt LeGallais	1
Mr Murray's b a p Dilemma, late Allah, 9st 3lb, Gibbs	2
Mr Stephen's g g a gal Sheshah, 9st 7lb, Capt Welman.....	3
Capt LeGallais' b e m Hozel late Gazelle, 10st, Capt Peyton.	0
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a p Kaitan, 9st 4lb, Native	0
Mr Ducat's b a gal Khazanna, 9st, Native	0
Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 8st 10lb, Native.....	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Speed of Thought; 2 to 1 against Dilemma; 4 to 1 against Sheshah and Kaitan; 8 to 1 against Moonshine; and 15 to 1 against the rest.

Won easily. Time—1 min. and 13 secs.

4TH RACE.—The Charger Race—Rs. 199. For all bona fide chargers. Maidens of the day, who have been at the Camp of Instruction continously since their owners went out, and who have been ridden throughout the day on at least three occasions. Distance—½ mile. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 2st. Penalties—Winners of a race or handicaps with Rs. 50 added, once 5lbs, twice or oftener—10lbs. N. B.—Bona-fide chargers or horses the property of Cavalry, Artillery, Staff and Mounted Infantry Officers, and which are kept for charger work. Entrance—Rs. 5.

Capt Le Gallais' bl aus g Captive, 11st, Owner.....	1
Capt Peyton's gr aus m Favourite, 11st 10lb, Owner	2
Mr Carlton's b aus g Slimjim, 11st, Capt Welman	3
Mr Sabyne's a g Bushman, 11st 4lb, Mr Baynes	0

Betting: Evens on Captive; 2 to 1 against Slimjim; 4 to 1 against Favourite; and 8 to 1 against Bushman.

Won as he liked.—Time 54 secs.

5TH RACE—"The Lilliputs."—Rs. 170 and a Cup. value Rs. 29. For all ponies who have not won a race or handicap of the value of Rs. 800 up to the time of starting. Distance—¼ Mile. Weights.—13-3 English and Colonials—11st. 5lbs. 13-3 Arabs—10st. 12lbs. 13-3. C. Bs—10st. 7lbs. Penalties—Winners of a race or handicap, once—3lbs, twice—5lbs. three times—7lbs, oftener—10lbs. Allowances.—3lbs, per quarter inch. Maidens—3lbs. of the day—3lbs. Ponies who have not won a race or handicap, value Rs. 150, up to the time of starting—4lbs. Allowances accumulative.

Mr Kirke's ch a p Mango, 10st 2lb, Capt Welman	1
Mr Whitehead's g a p Geordie, 9st 11lb, Gibbs.....	2
Mr Cursetjee's b a p Hermit, 9st 8 lbs, Jessa	3
Major Milton's g a p Success, 10st 2lb, Capt Ross	0
Col Ludlow's ch a p Carbine, 10st 6lb, Mr Baynes	0
Mr Fowler's g c b m Monita, 9 st 2 lb, Ahmed.....	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Mango; 3 to 1 against Monita; 4 to 1 against Hermit, Geordie, and Success; and 15 to 1 against Carbine.

Won easily by three lengths. Time—56¼ secs.

MR. EMMANUEL GAMINARA, a veteran who served in the army which accompanied Napoleon to Russia in 1812, has just died at Downham Market at the advanced age of ninety-eight. Mr. Caminara, of course, shared the frightful hardships of the retreat from Moscow. Upon the fall of Napoleon Mr. Gaminara left France for England, and settled in Norfolk, where he has resided for nearly eighty years.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY AND THE CONGRESSWALLAHS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 19.

A most crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Poona was held this evening under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Sabha in the Great Aryabhushana Theatre, in honour of Mr. William Digby. Rao Bahadur Kirtane, ex-Divan of Dewas, presided. Mr. Gokale, Secretary of the Subha, in his address of welcome, dwelt upon the services of Mr. Digby to the country and referred at length to the wave of political retrogression that in his opinion was passing over the country as regarded the attitude of Government. Mr Digby in an earnest and eloquent address spoke very highly of the services of the Sabha to the country and also of the Sabha's journal, and exhorted his audience to redouble their efforts in the cause of progress, as earnest work on the part of educated men could alone save India. He appealed to the people of India to heartily support the London Committee of the National Congress, and spoke glowingly of Sir William Wedderburn's work. After the meeting Mr. Digby was entertained at a most successful evening party by the Sabha in the Sabha's rooms.

ENTERTAINMENT TO COL. MACKENZIE, C. I. E.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, JAN. 19.

A grand evening party was given yesterday by Dusturji Bymanji Shaib, C.I.E., and the Parsee community of this place to Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie in honor of the former being bestowed with the honor of C.I.E.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 18.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet, left here, yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, left here, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome, left here, at 4 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal, left here, at 11 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa, left here, at 3 p.m., to-day, for Bombay.

German mail steamer Bayern from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera.....	4½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes.....	95⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 13-16
Bar Silver	38⅜
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.....	1s. 2 9-16

MILITARY NEWS.

HONORARY CAPTAIN SPENCER has been permitted to retire from the Service.

LIEUT. H. C. VANTIN, P. W. D., has been permitted to retire from the Service.

SECOND LIEUTENANT R. G. PARTRIDGE, Royal Artillery has qualified for promotion.

CAPTAIN H. E. HADDON, B. B. and C. I. Railway has resigned his commission.

MR. T. C. MATHEW has been appointed Second-Lieutenant of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

CAPTAIN P. R. LEGH, S.C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

MR. J. M. TEMPLAR has been appointed a Second-Lieutenant of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

LIEUTENANT H. C. NAUTON, Royal Engineers, has been transferred to the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT R. J. C. EASTWOOD, 2nd Gloster Regiment, has been permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate.

COLONEL F. SPRING, Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bombay Circle, is now in Bombay, on inspection duty.

SURGEON-MAJOR WELLINGS, Army Medical Staff, has been ordered to Bombay for temporary duty at the Station Hospital, Colaba.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. P. DOYLE, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, has been placed in officiating temporary medical charge of the 27th Native Infantry.

THE January Match of the Poona Rifle Club will be fired at Poona and Kirkee on the 21st instant: 7 shots at 500 yards; and 7 shots at 600 yards in any position.

LIEUT.-GENERAL H. LECOCQ, R. A. (unemployed), has been admitted to Colonel's allowances in succession to General C. B. Fuller, promoted Colonel Commandant.

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL G. W. B. HAY, M.D., I.M.S., has been appointed Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel, vice Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel J. Davidson, retired.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. LAFFAN, M.D., in medical charge of the Station Hospital at Thayetmyo, has been transferred to the medical charge of the Station Hospital at Poonamallee.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, Second Lieutenant N. F. Uniacke, recently promoted from the 5th Lancers, has been transferred to the 19th Hussars at Bangalore.

CAPTAIN W. B. PIERS, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, at Satara, in addition to his own duties, until the arrival of his regiment at that station.

CAPTAIN R. F. BAKER, 1st Norfolk Regiment, and Captain J. Harvey, No. 7 Mountain Battery Mountain Artillery, have been detailed for temporary employment as Unpaid Attaches.

OFFICERS Commanding Corps and Batteries, British troops, have been requested to submit names of men for instruction in telegraphy in the training class at Poona. The names of men with less than three years' service to complete in this country should not be submitted.

AN advance party of the 1st Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, under the Command of Major Hilton, will be despatched from Poona on the 31st instant to Kamptee, to take over the Barracks' Institute, Messes, Offices, Documents, &c., from the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, proceeding to Colaba.

THE potato crop in the Poona districts having failed last year, the Commissariat Department are unable to supply potatoes of the usual size to the troops unless they bring the supplies from other districts. Officers Commanding Corps have, therefore, been directed to accept small-sized potatoes until the new crop is gathered.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer Rohilla with the English mails of the 6th inst. left Aden at 5 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m., on Tuesday next. The Rohilla, which left London on Dec. 29 and Brindisi January 8, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Bashton, Miss Crane. Mr. R. Cooks, Major and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Rev. James Alli, Mr. D. A. Turkhud, Rev. J. M. McDonald.

From Brindisi: Major A Wapshare, Capt. Huddart, Surg.-Capt. Moore, Col. and Mrs Colville, Miss Strange, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Baillie, Mr. W. Sully, Mr. G. W. Robinson, Capt. A Lyster, Mr. Justice H. H. Shephard, Mrs. Shephard, Mr. C. C. Sheridan.

From Ismailia: Col. and Mrs. Dodge.

For Kurrachi (via Bombay). Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Molloy, two children, and governess.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Mr. and Mrs. J. Grieve.

For Yokohama (via Bombay). Mr. N. Takotsuji, Messrs. J. and E. Smedley.

THE CAMA HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your notice this morning of the lamented death of Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama you speak of his having "endowed" the Cama Hospital, of which he was the founder. Will you permit me to say that unfortunately no endowment was provided for that Institution, and it was consequently found necessary to start an endowment fund, the claims of which have been advocated in your columns. The fund is still greatly in need of assistance as the Government grant is insufficient to meet the complete expenses of nursing, and there is no provision for necessary and desirable "extras" for the comfort of the patients.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 19. E. M. SLATER, Hon. Treas.

Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.

THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND IN BOMBAY.

FROM an early hour yesterday morning his Imperial Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, accompanied by his companions, continued the round of visits, which he commenced on Wednesday morning, to the principal local institutions and places which are likely to afford interest to a first visitor. His Imperial Highness has found for this object a competent and well-informed cicerone in Mr. F. Stockinger, late Austro-Hungarian Consul in Bombay, now holding a similar office in London.

Early in the morning a little after 6 o'clock, several Austrian subjects—merchants, men of business and residents in Bombay—called at the Government House, Malabar Point, to pay a visit to the Archduke. About an hour was passed by his Imperial Highness in thus receiving the visits of the subjects of the Austrian King, now residing in Bombay.

VISIT TO THE DOCKS.

Starting from Government House, his Imperial Highness's party proceeded in Government House carriages to the Prince's and Victoria Docks, where they could form an idea of the commercial resources of the first city in India. The Archduke left Malabar Point, at 7-30 a. m., accompanied by Major-General Count Wurmbrant Stuppach, Mr. F. Stockinger, Count Kinsky, Brigadier-Geueral Protheroe, and Capt. Fairholme, and proceeded to the Victoria and Prince's Docks. Capt. Poore, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, also accompanied the Archduke. All the vessels in the docks were tastefully decorated with flags, representing the several nationalities engaged in the sea-borne trade of this port. Captain Hand, the Superintendent of the Docks, Mr. Ingram, Superintendent of the Dock Police, and Inspector Lee-Smith were busy in supervising the arrangements for the Archduke's visit. Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, with Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, the head of the Detective Branch, looked to the efficient control of the traffic in the streets; and saw that the police arrangements were all that could be desired. Large crowds of townsmen had collected in the road leading to the Docks to have a sight of the Imperial visitor; and at the Crawford Market and along the Carnac Bridge thousands of dock-labourers had collected to see the Archduke's party coming.

The Archduke was received at the main Dock gate by Mr. W. C. Hughes, chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Captain Hand, Mr. W. W. Squire, Engineer, Port Trust, Bombay, and Col. Wilson, Commissioner of Police. The carriages drove right into the Dock and stopped at No. 8 shed, where the Archduke alighted. Mr. Janni, the agent of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company, was also present to receive his Imperial Highness. The Archduke was taken to the Austrian Lloyd Company's s. s. Elektra. The Royal Standard of Austria was hoisted at her main mast, and she was attractively decorated with numerous flags arranged with artistic taste. Mr. Janni, introduced Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust, and Captain Hand, Superintendent of the Docks to the Archduke. Having passed some time on board the steamer Elektra, which the Archduke inspected throughout. The Archduke also watched the cargo that was then being discharged. His Imperial Highness disembarked from the Elektra, passed through different sheds, which he said were really very large and convenient. His Imperial Highness was shown the hydraulic cranes and seemed to be very much interested in Ibis, the hundred-ton crane. The Archduke stayed at the docks about three-quarters of an hour. his Imperial Highness seemed to pay great attention to the cargo that was being discharged from and loaded on board the vessels lying in the docks. The Archduke and party left the docks at 9 o'clock. Before parting, the Archduke thanked Mr. Hughes and Captain Hand for the trouble they had taken in conducting him through the different parts of the docks. His Imperial Highness also thanked Mr. Janni, who had spared no pains to make the short stay of the Archduke on board the steamer Elektra as pleasant as possible. Mr. Ingram, Superintendent of the Dock Police, had made excellent arrangements. To keep in check the people who had collected there to have a look at the Archduke, a portable fencing was made across the passage for the occasion. Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali Khan Bahadur, head of the Detective Police, looked after the person of the Archduke while on visit to different places. Capt. Poore here parted from his Imperial Highness and returned to the Government House with the State carriage and escort.

VISIT TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Archduke having dispensed with the Government House carriage and escort, proceeded in a private carriage to the Victoria Gardens. There was nobody in authority present to receive his Imperial Highness as the visit to the Gardens was of strictly a private character, and no previous intimation was conveyed to the authorities about the visit. The Archduke and the party got down from the carriages at the Albert Museum Buildings. The Archduke inspected the museum with deep interest, and spent about quarter of an hour in examining the admirable collections of stuffed birds, with which he was much pleased. The Archduke and the party then walked round the Gardens, which would not have failed to charm the Imperial guest. Most of the fruits and flower trees were in full bloom and the Archduke enquired of Mr. Stockinger about the names and qualities of certain Indian fruits. Mr. Stockinger showed the various animals to the Archduke; who waited for sometime near the dens of tigers and bears. The Superintendent in charge of the Gardens, on hearing of the Archduke's visit to the Gardens, came up and enquired whether he would be of any service to his Imperial Highness in showing over the Gardens, but the Archduke thanked the Superintendent through Mr. Stockinger, saying that they did not wish to give any trouble to the Superintendent. The Archduke spent some time in watching several Indian birds. The magnificence of the Gardens created favourable impression on the Archduke, who walked through the whole of the grounds and returned to the main entrance where the party got into the carriages and drove to the Esplanade Hotel, where the Archduke spent about half an hour with the Austrian Consul, who resides at the Hotel.

His Royal and Imperial Highness and party, after partaking of breakfast at the hotel, drove to the establishment of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., Esplanade Road, opposite the University Gardens, to make some purchases. The shop premises never looked to better advantage than yesterday, when they were decorated with flags and banners, information having been sent to the manager beforehand about the Archduke's intention to visit the shop. The Archduke minutely examined the works of Indian art and curiosity, and selected several carpets and metal pots, the production of native artists. The Archduke made purchases to the extent of Rs. 3,000. The Archduke and the party then returned to Government House, where they stayed for about a couple of hours. At 4 o'clock the Archduke and party proceeded to the Government House, Parel.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

Yesterday afternoon from 4-45 to 6-15 p.m., Lord and Lady Harris held a reception at Government House, Parel, to have the honour of meeting his Imperial Highness the Archduke. All Civil and Military officers and gentlemen entitled to attend his Excellency the Governor's Levees were invited to the reception, together with the ladies of their families. The result must have been highly gratifying to his Imperial Highness, who was afforded an opportunity of meeting the representatives of all nationalities in the city, who had cheerfully responded to the invitation of their Excellencies. Shortly before 5 p. m., the Government House party drove over from Malabar Hill to the Parel House in carriages drawn by four horses with out-riders. In the first carriage were seated the Archduke, H. E. Lord Harris, Count Kinsky, and Captain Cox. The second carriage contained Lady Harris, the Hon. Miss Smith, and members of the Archduke's staff, while others of the party came in a third carriage. In the western compound of Government House, a grand stand, decorated with scarlet cloth, had been erected for the accommodation of the visitors, for whose amusement sports by the Sowars of H. E. the Governor's Body-guard had been provided. By the time the Archduke's party arrived at the stand, a large and fashionable gathering of European and Native ladies and European and Native gentlemen was in attendance. The Austrian National Anthem was played by H. E. the Governor's Band, which was stationed in the compound, as the Archduke arrived, all the visitors standing up. After the Archduke and party had taken the seats specially provided for them, the sports by the sowars of the Body-guard commenced. They consisted of a musical ride and tent-pegging by sections. The manœuvring and exercises considered highly satisfactory and elicited well-merited cheers from the spectators. Finally, the sowars marched up to the Archduke's seat and saluted his Imperial Highness, when the Band again played the Austrian National Anthem, all those present standing up. An adjournment was then made to a tent in which refreshments were very liberally provided. Some members of the Archduke's party went up and inspected the sowars and their horses, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the smart appearance of the men. At 6-15 p.m., his Imperial Highness and party left the grounds, and went up to their carriages, in which they were driven back to Malabar Point, the general visitors dispersing soon after. Among the prominent citizens present at the reception were observed:—The Hon. Mr. Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. Trevor, H. H. the Aga Khan, H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Nawab of Jinjira, the Rajah of Jawher, the Rajah of Akulcote, General Budgen, Lord Colin Campbell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, the Hon. Mr. T. D. Little, Colonel Bisset, C.I.E., several Military and Naval officers, the Foreign Consuls in Bombay, Principal Oxenham, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. H. A. Acworth, Grattan Geary, W. R. Hamilton, Dr. Waters, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee, Dr. Weir, Messrs. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Fuzulbhoy Mirally Chinoi, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, H. G. Dumayne, F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., W. C. Hughes, Ghellabhai Haridas, Prince Samatsingjee, Messrs. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, W. R. Hamilton, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Y. M. Kelkur, Panalal Poonumchand, Goolam Hoosein Allana, S. N. Cooper, N. R. Ranina, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Colonel Wilson, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Messrs. Budroodin Tyebjee, Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhasker, Messrs. Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, G. M. Pitale, R. S. Chitgupi, P. H. Dastoor, Ebrahim Ahmedi, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Chooni-lal Panalal, Vithaldas Damodhardas, Haridas Vehardas, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Davdat Dannee, Dinshaw M. Panthaki, H. C. Coorlawalla, Mahomed Hakim, S. Solomon, Henry Solomon, Hajee Sullaman Abdool Wahed, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. M. B. Colah, Dr. P. M. Nicholson, Dr. Jeejeebhoy P. Nicholson, Dr. Rustom N. Ranina, Messrs. J. Janni, Mansookram Soorajram, Tansookram Mansookram, D. M. Colah, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Nenseybhoy Khairaj, Mahomedbhoy Nenseybhoy, Mahomedbhoy Rowajee, J. Leask, the Rev. Mr. Greig, Messrs. Virchand Dipchand, M. M. Munshi, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, J. E. Mody, Ranchordas Vandravandas, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Mr. Kallabhoy Laloobhoy, Khan Bahadur Dhunjeesha H. Karaka, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, C. W. Chitty, Eduljee Talati, Shivajee Dharmajee. Silas Moses, S. E. Sassoon, Jacob E. Sassoon, S. E. Shelim, James A. Crawford, N. M. Patel, Dr. Masina, Dr. A. D. Mody, Mr. Dady Homjee Dady, &c.

DINNER AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Last night their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris gave a dinner at the Government House, Malabar Point, in honour of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este. The following guests were present at the dinner:—Major-General Count Wurmbrundt Stuppach, I and R. Army, and Head Chamberlain to H. I and R.H. the Archduke; Mr. Franz Stockinger, I and R. Consul-General; Graff Carl Kinsky Zu Wichinic and Tettan, Honorary Secretary of Legation and Chamberlain-in-Waiting; Julius Von-Pronay, First St. in the I. and R. Regt. of Hussars No. 11 and Chamberlain-in-waiting; Graf Heinrich Clan Martini, Chamberlain-in-Waiting; the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley; the Honourable Mr Justice and Mrs. Candy; the Honourable Mr. Justice Starling; the Hon. Mr. Naorojee N. Wadia, C.I.E.; Surgeon-Major-General J. Pinkerton, M.D.; Brigadier-General Cunnigham, Secretary to Government, Military Department; the Venerable Goldwyer Lewis, Archdeacon of Bombay and Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis; Brigadier-General W. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., now on special duty with the Archduke; Colonel R. W. Riddell, R.E., her Majesty's Mint Master; Mr. J. Janni, Consul for Sweden and Norway, and Mrs. Janni; Mr. Pernet, Consul for France; Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Pearse, R.A., Commanding Royal Artillery; Mr. James Douglas, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. J. A. Crawford, I. C. S., on special duty with the Archduke; Surgeon-Major and Mr. H. P. Yeld; Mr. K. Prumler, Austro-Hungarian; Vice-Consul Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Little; Mr. A. F. and Mrs. Beaufort; Aga Akbar Shah; Mr. H. Scannell; Captain and Mrs. Stanley Smith; Captain Fairholme, on special duty with the Archduke; Mr. F. A. Reddie; Herr Schmuck and Miss Schmuck; the Officer on Guard; the Hon. W. St. John and Lady Hilda Brodrica; the Hon. Miss Smith; Captain J. Fowle; Mr. S. W. Edgerley; Surg-Major H. Martin, M. B.; Captain L. A. Gordon; Captain E. H. Cox; Captain R. A. Poore; and Captain M. E.

the permanent-way gangman. The attempt is believed to be the work of Pathans.

A CONFERENCE of delegates from various Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Associations will be held at Allahabad next week, to discuss the best means to adopt for furthering the interests of the community.

THE name of the General Department of the Kashmir Council has been changed to the Home Department, in honour of Muhammad Hyat Khan.

IT has been definitely settled that Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn is to be transferred from the Punjab to Bengal as Inspector-General of Hospitals on the departure on leave, of Surgeon-Colonel Hilson, and that Surgeon-Colonel Pilcher shall relieve Dr. Cleghorn in the Punjab.

MR. FREDERICK BARRONS, an apprentice attached to the ship Jason, lying off Hastings Moorings, went ashore at Calcutta to attend a concert on Friday night. At the conclusion of the entertainment he left his companions, saying he would return on board. He was never seen alive again, his body being found on Saturday floating on the river. It is presumed the lad fell into the water accidentally, and was drowned.

ON last Friday and Saturday, Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., of Delhi, were busily engaged in despatching another large consignment of art manufactures to Bombay for shipment to America. Including the quantities despatched direct from Burma, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Madras, and Bombay, this last consignment from Delhi raises the total of exhibits sent to the Exhibition at Chicago, to about three hundred and fifty tons in weight; and still one more shipment of about one hundred tons remains to be packed and forwarded. The value of the whole of the goods and articles sent will be over ten lakhs of rupees.

IN addressing the Madras Government with reference to the visit to India of the Austrian Archduke and Archduke Leopold, the Government of India remarked that it wished the arrangements for this tour to follow as closely as possible those made for the Cesarewitch; but that special Police measures, such as were prescribed in his case, may probably not be required in that of the Archduke's. But this matter is left to be settled by the Government of Madras in consultation with General Protheroe.

THE Government of India is said to think very highly of the system adopted in the Madras Presidency by which the Sanitary Board acts as adviser to Municipalities and Local Boards in all matters relating to Sanitary Engineering. The Government of Bengal is now to consider the system. It might be wiser to await its practical development in Southern India and the results.

IN connection with the transfer of the South Lushai Hills to Assam, writes the *Pioneer* the question of the strength of the regular garrison of that Province may well be considered. As we stated some time ago, the Naga Hills military police are to take over Kohhima, the North Lushai Hills are held by the Surma Valley Police battalion, and peace in the southern hills will be kept by the border military police, hitherto under the Bengal Government. From Kohima southwards the old frontier line has practically been obliterated since the annexation of Upper Burma, though the work of pacification has not been quite completed. This being so, will it be necessary to keep, much longer, three Gurkha regiments in Assam? Not so many years ago the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th were recruited from among local tribesmen, and the sturdy hillmen of Nepal were in a minority in the ranks. Now, however, they boast as good Gurkhas as the regiments stationed in the Himalayas, and it certainly seems waste of strength to keep some 2,500 of this class locked up far away from the North-West Frontier. The Gurkha as a fighting-man is only equalled by the best Sikh and Punjabi sepoy, and he is bound to play an important part in any great campaign. In the past he and his fellows have done excellent service on the north-east borderland, but should they be kept there under the changed conditions? They are not in love with the country at all, and if the three local regiments were polled to-morrow, native officers and sepoys alike would only too gladly vote for a move to Himalayan stations. They envy the position of the two battalions located at Debra Dun and the other cantonments which reach as far as Abbottabad, and they would march with enthusiasm if the order were given to turn their faces westward.

IN the middle-class families in Vienna the children live through Christmas Eve in a state of chronic excitement, sometimes "saying over" the verses they have learnt or singing them softly to themselves. When darkness sets in they are dressed, and they attempt to keep quiet in a room adjoining that in which the tree is lighted and the presents spread out in the most effective manner. Then the servants are called in, a hushed silence, and at last the little dinner-bell tinkles, and the folding-doors are thrown open to reveal the brilliant splendour of the carefully trimmed tree, which is different every year, and sometimes for a change is adorned with fireproof cotton strewn with a glittering powder, with glass icicles and white candles only, while silver threads are spun from branch to branch. The first five minutes are very solemn, and only the baby in arms gives loud expression to its delight, while the bigger children are awed into silence. But soon one or the other of the children discovers something which is obviously intended for itself, and then the spell is broken, and while the toys and books, or skates and new finery are received and examined the tree is forgotten, and the wax candles may be extinguished.

THE late Mr. Montagu Williams's brief experience as classical master at Ipswich School was at the instance of an old friend of his family, the late Dr. Rigaud, then headmaster of the school, and afterwards Bishop of Antigua. The school in those days had but recently been removed to the new buildings opened in 1851 by the Prince Consort, and was in a very flourishing condition. Mr. Williams had another and a stronger association with the prosperous little town on the Orwell, in that his mother-in-law, the octogenarian Mrs. Keeley, was not only born there, but made her *debut* on the local boards, an association that she herself commemorated last year by opening a new theatre in the town. It was not, of course, at Ipswich that Mr. Williams first met Miss Keeley, but at Edinburgh, where also he made the acquaintance of Mr. Irving.

THE wonderful American literary expedition of which we lately heard has not yet, it seems, started on its tour round the world, but will do so early next year. It is to be an altogether unique affair. The *personnel* of the expedition was practically complete some time ago, and consists of Mr. Julian Hawthorne, who will be the leader; Mr. Melville Phillips, of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Press*; Dr. Robert N. Keely, jun., Paul B. du Chaillu, Mr. J. Rogers Rich, of Boston, and Mr. R. A. Penrose. Mr. Rich will be the artist of the expedition, and Mr. Penrose the geologist. The other representatives of science will be a conchologist and a biologist. Numerous applications were received from well-equipped men in these branches, but it was desired that in addition to a purely scientific knowledge they should be able to accomplish perform their share of the literary work. Messrs. Hawthorn and Phillips will be accompanied by their families, but the other members of the expedition are unmarried. The prime object of the expedition will, of course, be a literary one. The especial work will be an illustrated narrative of the voyage. Special articles on the scenery and life of the lands visited will be sent home, and anything in fact that the spirit moves the party to write will be put upon paper. The itinerary of the voyage is subject to modification in its details. The idea is to keep out of the beaten path of travel as much as possible but not to miss anything worth seeing. As arranged now the specially chartered vessel, which has been named the Saratoga will sail from New York in February for the West Indies. Many of the groups of Islands in the Pacific will afterwards be visited and also Japan, China, Corea, and India. The trip will be extended to Australia and New Zealand and thence to the Cape of Good Hope. Sailing up the west coast of Africa the expedition will enter the Mediterranean and afterwards proceed home.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JAN. 17.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Surat Government High School and Middle School took place yesterday evening, Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I. C. S, Collector and District Magistrate, presiding. In response to the invitations issued by Mr. Uttamram Narbheram Mehtaji, head-master, a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the school, which was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens. A native band, which was specially engaged for the occasion, played some beautiful selections. At 4 p. m. Mr. Lely, accompanied by Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, arrived, and was received with cheers by the whole assembly. When all had taken their seats, Mr. Uttamram opened the proceedings by reading the annual report of both the High and Middle Schools.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Before we commence the proceedings of this evening, for which we have now assembled, I beg to submit a few facts which will indicate the position of the school. The number of pupils on the register of the school is 333 against 319 in January, 1892; the fee receipts for the year 1892 are Rs. 10,407 against Rs. 9,317 for 1891, and it is anticipated that they will amount to about Rs. 11,000 for the current official year; they will thus pay about two-thirds of the total current expenses of the school. The course of studies pursued in the school is in accordance with the subjects prescribed in Government standards. The languages taught are English, Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujerati, of which students are required to study English and one other language. In the former they learn easy works of standard authors suited to their capacity. In addition to the regular school classes there are special classes for teaching agriculture, botany, and drawing; the study of these subjects being optional, a small number of students, attend them. Agriculture and botany are taught as required by the School Final Examination standard, and drawing according to the standards prescribed by the School of Art, Bombay. Since the introduction of the School Final Examination by the University in its course, and its recognition by Government with any two of the four optional subjects prescribed by it as qualifying for the lower grades of the public service, High Schools have to prepare students for the Matriculation and the School Final Examination; the subjects of these examinations being different, the bifurcation in the school course begins in Standard VI. About the end of November, 1891, Mr. Giles inspected the school, and his remarks are highly favourable. He says: "The school is popular and rising in numbers, and I found everything in excellent order on my visit. The head-master has arranged the central hall properly, and the library is kept in cupboards of a similar size and appearance. The removal of the scientific apparatus to the laboratory has added much to the space available in the central hall. The school is, in fact, now adequately equipped in all respects except that of a play-ground." In September last the acting Educational Inspector visited the school, and his inspection report to the Director of Public Instruction is satisfactory. He remarks: "In conclusion I am of opinion that this school is at present in a flourishing and very satisfactory condition." Mr. Greenward, vice-principal of the School of Art, visited the drawing-class in 1892, and Mr. Griffiths, Principal of that Institution, visited it in the last week, and they have expressed a fair opinion of its state. The school acquitted itself fairly well at the several examinations in the course of the year 1892-93; at the annual examination about 35 per cent. of the students have passed fully and a larger proportion partially; at the last Matriculation Examination 20 have passed out of 50 presented, and of these successful men 7 have taken Sanskrit, 10 Persian, 2 Gujerati, one Latin, as the second language. The last young man learnt Latin before he joined this High School, and continued to learn it privately. At the School Final Examination 5 have passed out of 17 presented, at the 2nd grade public service examination 21 have passed out of 29 presented, at the last examination for Government Scholarships the one open for competition to candidates belonging to more advanced communities, was won by a pupil of this school; at the examination in drawing 4 pupils have passed fully and 10 partially out of 18 presented for the 1st grade art examination, and two have passed partially in the 2nd grade course out of 4 presented; and it is gratifying to mention that one of the successful candidates is Miss M. Dadisheth, and that one of the prize-winners at the examination is Miss S. Dossabhai who received instructions in drawing at the Mission Zenana High School. There was no examination in agriculture last year as no class was formed to teach the first year agricultural course, but one having been started in the current official year, the examination in that course has commenced to-day, for which 16 students have been presented. This much refers to the intellectual cultivation and instruction of students receiving education here and their effect on their morals, and it is gratifying to note that the equally needful subject of physical education, which has been neglected, has of late received a fair share of attention. Some students take advantage of the gymnasium which is at hand, and many play cricket, the taste for the latter having prevailed among students. The love for cricket is also manifested in the success, which has often attended the senior cricket club of this school in several cricket matches which it has played here and abroad in December last and on previous occasions. Mr. President, as we all know, a sports committee was formed in November last for arranging for a series of public athletic sports at your suggestion and under your auspices for the encouragement of physical exercises and sports among the students of the different English-teaching schools of the city; and the programme of sports was carried out on the 1st of the last month on the parade-ground with a marked success in the presence of a large assemblage of the *elite* of this city; and this High School made a most conspicuous figure in the sports. No other school in the Northern Division has more to boast of in this respect, though healthy signs of a desire for play are more or less evident everywhere. A large number of students wants to play cricket, but they all cannot find sufficient accommodation for the purpose in the school compound. The school is thus in need of an extensive play-ground within a short distance from it. Two or three plots of ground are in view; and if one or two of them are secured, that will contribute very much to promote the cause of physical exercise. We hope to succeed in our attempts with your assistance, Mr. President, who always cherish the generally-accepted idea that the improvement of the body is as much a part of young men's education as the improvement of their mind and morals, and have evinced a desire to give effect to that idea. It has also been the wish of the local Government and of the Government of India that each High School should have a large play-ground attached to it. I would here submit for the consideration of the members of the Municipal Corporation the advisability of establishing a few scholarships of small value for the encouragement of elementary drawing, the study of which has acquired considerable importance in the present progressive state of arts, industries, and sciences. It is admitted as the bases of all technical education, in which Government and all who have at heart the good of the country, take a very great interest. The drawing class is open to outsiders also, and is at present attended by twelve such students, of whom 10, are sons of artisans. The scholarships, if established, will be open to all studying therein. In July, 1891, the Hindu Mahajan Committee in charge of the Surat Charity Fund was written to to raise its monthly contribution for the part payment of the school fee of a certain number of poor deserving students from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20, and I am glad to state that the committee has complied with the request. In November, 1891, Sheth Narandas Purshottamdas, our worthy townsman, handed up to me 4 per cent. Government paper of Rs 3,000 for the establishment of four scholarships; two of the monthly value of Rs. 3 each tenable in Standard VI., and two of the monthly value of Rs. 2 each tenable in Standard V.; with two scholarships of Rs. 4 each already endowed, we shall have six endowment scholarships. The fourth Standard is the only one which has not been provided with scholarships; but it is hoped that some liberal-minded gentleman may offer funds to supply this want as the school has been fortunate in the good offices and sympathy of Government officers and the wealthy and public-spirited citizens. The Tapidas Varajdas Laboratory and Lecture Hall have proved most useful to the school; and they have been utilised in other ways for educational purposes. The Director of Public Instruction in his administration report for 1891-92 says: "Mr. Giles reports that the Government schools are efficient and well supplied with all accessories, and that the value of the Tapidas Varajadas Laboratory attached to the Surat High School was shown this year by a series of lectures delivered by the teachers of the High School to the Masters and Assistants of the vernacular schools of the city." Arrangements were made to deliver a course of scientific lectures to the teachers of primary schools in the month of November, 1891, and January and February, 1892. The school has proved to be a most potent means of educating a number of men who have distinguished themselves in different positions; and being one of the oldest institutions in the Presidency, it has a long tradition of its own; it has maintained its high prestige which is as gratifying to me to mention as it is to the people of the city to witness and to share in its benefits. The Government Middle School has been doing good work under its present experienced and energetic head-master, Mr. Atmashanker T. Dave. The school is rising in its number, the present number being 230 against 208 in January, 1892, and 198 in 1891; the fee receipts are consequently greater in proportion, they being Rs. 3,319 against Rs. 3,079 in 1891. Its action as a feeder to the High School is satisfactory, the number admitted about the end of 1892 is 72 against 62 in the preceding year. There is also an improvement in the results of the annual examination, it passed 70 per cent. against 67 in 1891. In 1891 two students of the Middle School for the first time carried off two Government scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, one open and one reserved for backward classes. The school has improved in discipline and moral tone. The head-master also takes some interest in the physical education of his pupils. Among the prizes to be given presently there are two Gulabdas Atmaram Bhukhanwala prizes for the years 1891 and 1892, each of Rs. 24, and one Chhotalal Parvatishanker prize of Rs. 20 for 1891. Sheth Damodardas Tapidas requested me to buy some books for prizes which have cost Rs. 24, and Mr. Nassurulla Khan of Sachin has presented three works of Smiles to be given as prizes. In conclusion I have to offer thanks to you, Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the school staff for the honour you have done us; our thanks are also due to the ladies and gentlemen who have graced this interesting occasion by their presence.

A programme of recitations in English, Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujerati was then gone through very successfully by the pupils of the High School, who were heartily applauded for each item.

Mr. Lely was then escorted to the adjoining Tapidas Varajdas Lecture Hall to unveil the Sheth Tapidas Varajdas oil-painted portrait in the presence of Mr. Damodardas Tapidas who attended the gathering.

The company then returned to the central hall, and Mr. Lely after distributing the prizes made a neat little speech in which he said that he was glad to see from the report that the year was one of real work and no tall talk in the school. Happy was the school as was the nation, that had a history. He observed that the school had sent out very good men into the country. In reference to the question of an extensive playground attached to the High School, the necessity of which was shown in the headmaster's report, Mr. Lely appealed to the generosity of some charitable men. He considered the Tapidas Varajdas Laboratory to be one of the most excellent institutions in the Presidency; and he added that when he was a boy at School in England, although there was no laboratory attached to the school, the boys had at least an entensive playground. In England there was not only one playground but quite a number of them. A school without a playground there, was to his mind, something like a house without a verandah. Then addressing the boys of the Surat High School, he told them that they had a tradition to uphold and a reputation to establish. It was, therefore, incumbent upon them to trust in God and tread in the right path of duty. He advised them to be good and honest men. Instancing his experiences of the Mayars of Kathiawar he told his hearers that they were such a troublesome race of people that they found fault with almost everything done for them. Once when their boundary question was being hotly discussed, some went and told him, "Sahib, send us some Surat men," as much as to say that they wanted honest and independent men. It was that reputation which the High School students had to maintain. And he hoped in conclusion, that by their honesty, diligence, and truthfulness they would so act in the world that when in future if a member was wanted for the Council, or a clerk for the University they would all say "send us a Surtee." The proceedings terminated with loud cheers for the Queen-Empress and for the president.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

PUSHING A WOMAN INTO A WELL.

IMPERATRIX VS. KRISHNA BIN DNYANOBA.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in November last, convicted him of attempt to murder Anjana, a woman, by throwing her into a well, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appears that the accused and his wife, Sujana were charged with an attempt at murder in having thrown the complainant, Anjana, a woman, into a well, with intent to cause her death. The Sessions Judge was of opinion upon the evidence that the accused's husband did push Anjana into the well with intent alleged, but that the charge against his wife was not proved. The complainant stated that, on the morning of the 9th October, she had a quarrel with Sujana about the latter's little girl. The accused Krishna was the step-brother of complainant's husband, and they were not on good terms. On the morning in question, Sujana's little girl had strayed into complainant's house and was trying to get up to the roof. Complainant prevented her; and she began to cry. Sujana came out and picked up a quarrel. She falsely charged the complainant with having stolen the child's necklet. The latter denied the charge. Meantime, the accused Krishna, came up. Both husband and wife dragged the complainant to a well close by, and Krishna pushed her into the well. The complainant was, however, rescued by some persons who ran to the scene of the offence. She was carried home in an unconscious state. An emetic was administered to her, and she came to after a time. The Sessions Judge thought that the intention of the accused must be inferred from the act. The well was a deep one, and the complainant would undoubtedly have met her death but for her opportune rescue. The Sessions Judge found the accused Krishna guilty and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment. His wife was acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering the decision of their lordships, said: We see no reason to doubt that a struggle took place on the edge of the well, in the course of which the complainant fell into it, but we are not satisfied that the accused deliberately pushed her in with the intention of causing her death. There was no parapet to the well, and on the whole it appears to be rather more probable that her fall into it was the result of accident during the scuffle that took place than that the accused intentionally pushed her in with a view to killing her. If we held that there was a deliberate attempt to murder, we should be obliged to take steps for enhancing the sentence, which is wholly inadequate for such an offence, but we agree with the assessors in thinking that there is room for doubt as to what actually occurred, and that the appellant is entitled to the benefit of this doubt. We therefore reverse the conviction and sentence and direct that Krishna bin Dnyanoba be acquitted and discharged.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

COTTON.

THE third General Memorandum on the cotton crop of the season 1892-93 is as follows:—

This memorandum contains the final statistics of area and outturn of the cotton crops in Northern and Central India, as well as of what is known as the "early crop" in Bombay and Madras—a crop which is grown only in the Deccan. A forecast is also given of the area and probable outturn of the late crops in Bombay and Madras, which constitute the bulk of the production in Southern India.

In the table appended available figures of acreage and outturn are compared with those of the preceding year, and the average. Approximate figures are given for the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, and it is hoped before long to obtain similar figures for the territories of Mysore and Hyderabad.

EARLY CROP.

In Northern India the season has been generally unfavourable owing to tardiness of the earlier rains required for sowing, and excessive falls at later stages of growth, producing leaf and wood at the expense of lint and seed. The areas under the crop and outturns are alike poor and considerably below last year's and the average. In the Punjab the crop is one of the lowest known for many years. For Bengal no particulars are yet available. In the Central Provinces the area* and outturn are about normal notwithstanding the injury done by excessive rains in October. In Berar and the Bombay Deccan late rains did considerable injury to the crop, and disappointed the expectation of a good yield over the areas sown, which were generally up to the average. In the southern portions of the Bombay Deccan and in the adjacent parts of Madras the area and outturn are about normal. On the whole, the earlier cotton crops are neither in extent nor production up to the average.

LATE CROP.

In Sind the area is deficient, but the condition is not far short of the normal. In Gujarat both in area and condition the crop fell considerably owing to the excessive September rains. In the Karnatik owing to the devotion of the land to food-grains in consequence, as is alleged, of the late scarcity, the areas, though still below the average, are larger than last year's. In the Deccan districts of Madras the area and condition are about normal; but in the southern districts, the extraordinary deficiency in the rains of the north-east monsoon has most seriously injured the crop, the yield of which is likely to be very small, though the areas sown were in several districts more extensive than usual.

Prices for export are generally high and trade brisk.

* The apparent excess in area shown in the tables is due to erroneous character of averages, which have been calculated on imperfect statistics.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

A NEW CABINET.

A SCHEME has been drawn up, which, although not yet published, has, we believe, received the sanction of the Nizam and the Resident. The new scheme is that of a Cabinet formed of some of the principal nobles, with secretaries chosen from the official class, to carry on the executive work. The form of the Cabinet will, we understand, be as follows, though there may possibly be some modification in the details: Sir Aman Jah, President; the Vikar-ul-Umrah, Vice-President with the Military portfolio; Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk, Justice and Police; Shahab Jung, Miscellaneous; and the Peshcar as the Revenue Minister. The secretaries will be Mehdi Ali for Finance, assisted by an European Controller, with the Hindu Raja Moorly Monehar as Deputy; Imad Jung, for Police, Justice and Home Affairs; Major Gough, Military and Miscellaneous Secretary; Nawab Muktadar Jung (Abdul Salam) as Revenue; the D. P. W. as before, and probably Seyd Ali Belgrami for Mines and Railways. There is also to be a Revenue Board, with Mr. Dunlop as presiding member. The principal features of this Cabinet are: first, the marked preference shown for Hyderabadee officials to the exclusion of foreigners; secondly, the employment of Hindus in high functions; and, lastly, the new European element, especially in revenue, and, above all, finance.

The scheme is good enough on paper, but from what we can hear there seems to be a considerable amount of doubt as to whether it will work satisfactorily. In the first place, the Cabinet is composed of a number of discordant elements; the interests of most of the members clash with those of the others, and it is doubtful whether they will work together for more than six months. The hard pill, however, for the Hyderabadees to swallow is the European Controller. It is said that this appointment has been made at the express request of His Highness the Nizam. Whether this request was a spontaneous one, or was made in consequence of pressure brought to bear upon him by the Supreme Government through the Resident, is another matter, and we should feel inclined to favour the latter hypothesis. One thing is clear, and that is, that the Viceroy is determined, whatever may be the success or failure of the new scheme for administering the Government, that the finances of the State shall at last be placed in a satisfactory condition. This we regard as the most promising part of the whole scheme. The terrible exposure brought about by the Diamond case showed that the warning of Lord Ripon at the installation of the present Nizam has been utterly ignored. As long as there is no certainty regarding the amount which the Nizam may be pleased to take from the State funds, it is impossible that the different departments should be even tolerably administered. The revenues derived from the *Sarf-i-Khas*, i. e., the estates set apart for his Highness' privy purse, amount to between fifty and sixty lakhs of rupees. Even Oriental extravagance should be satisfied with so princely an allowance, far in excess of that of European Crowned heads whose countries yield a larger revenue than does the Province of Hyderabad. But not content with this, sums are annually budgetted for on account of his Highness to the extent of from twenty-five to thirty-five lakhs of rupees. But the evil does not rest here. An order from his Highness is all that is required to exceed the budgetted amount to any extent, and we have the best grounds for believing that during the past official year the budgetted sum of thirty-five lakhs was exceeded by thirty more! Of course with this uncertainty, it is absolutely impossible to get the finances in a sound condition. The liabilities of the State are as yet an unknown quantity. They are variously estimated at from ten to fifty crores of rupees. The one is probably as much an under as the other is an over estimate. Assuming them to amount to about twenty-five crores, or (reckoning the H. S. rupee at one shilling) a total of twelve and a-half millions sterling, they amount to a very large sum, the interest of which would come to half-a-million sterling, calculated at 4 per cent., or about one crore of H. S. rupees annually. As yet no honest attempt has ever been made to meet this liability. It has been the object of every successive Government, since the death of Sir Salar Jung, to keep things quiet. The Nizam has been kept in a good humour by supplying him with all he asks for, and the creditors have been amused with promises. From home creditors the Government is safe, because suits against the Government do not lie in the Hyderabad Courts, and if they did lie, no creditor would be insane enough to chuck good money after bad in instituting a suit which would most certainly be given against him. For such a state of things the new Controller should be able to find a remedy. The total revenue of the Hyderabad State may be roughly put down at four crores of rupees, so that the interest on the estimated debts will alone amount to about one-quarter of the total income. The annual surplus at present varies from ten to twenty lakhs, and there is an estimated plus balance of about one crore of rupees. We say estimated, because no one seems actually to know where this balance is. It certainly exists in the annual budgets, but in the Treasury its place is not known. This is a problem which the Controller will also have to solve. Bearing all these points in consideration there can be no doubt that finance reform in Hyderabad is absolutely necessary: the only question is whether the appointment of an European official is the best that can be made. It would certainly seem that up to the present no native official has been able or willing to grapple with the question and that an European will be less regardless of personal interests where his duty is concerned. Still, however, this new departure must be looked upon with a certain amount of apprehension from the fear that it will lead to friction which may bring about unpleasant consequences. Everything will depend upon the tact and the good judgment with which the new measures are introduced.

As regards the rest of the new scheme, we have already indicated our opinion: it will not work. To start with, there is one fatal omission in the absence of any Secretary to the Cabinet. The Cabinet will be formed of hereditary noblemen, each assisted by an official as secretary. The papers will be brought up by each secretary and disposed of by the Cabinet, and then go back to the department from which they came. A Cabinet formed in this way, without a Chief Secretary, contains the first elements of failure, and before many months are passed—if the new scheme lasts so long—it will not only be a matter of the greatest difficulty to find out what has been done, but the chances are that questions settled in one department will be revived in another, and contradictory orders be passed, which will lead to immense confusion. The reason why no Chief Secretary has been appointed is (if our information is correct) that the Resident wished that this official should be an Englishman. This, however, was strongly opposed, and the Resident being equally firm against the nomination of a native, the post has been left unfilled. Nor do we think that the form of the Cabinet is best suited for Hyderabad. In a place where everyone is striving for his own hand, the members instead of working together will each endeavour to make use of his post to increase his own power and influence, and those nobles who have been omitted will unite in the common object of ousting those that have been selected. We should have greatly preferred to see the Minister assisted by a Council of three trained officials—one for Revenue, a second for Judical and Political affairs, and the third for Finance. Tradition has made the appointment of a hereditary nobleman as Minister, a necessity, not on account of his official knowledge and training, but on account of his position. To give him as Councillors four other noblemen possessing the same qualifications seems to be a retrograde step instead of one in advance. It will not only weaken the power of the Minister, but will put obstructions in the way of the transaction of business, which will before long prove to be insuperable. The whole tendency of the new scheme is to thrust the present officials into the background and to introduce into their places Europeans and Hyderabadees. This is most certainly a reversal of the policy of Sir Salar Jung, and has, so we are told—and anyone would have been able to realise it without being told—exacted an almost universal feeling of distrust and opposition. Even Hyderabadees admit that, as regards work, the trained officials imported by the great Minister are better qualified than natives of the State. And consequently it is felt that the new scheme, when it has given a few officials of the old school an opportunity for proving their incapacity, will pave the way for a general introduction of the European element. But the increased employment of European officers in a State like Hyderabad is on every ground so thoroughly objectionable, that the case must be desperate indeed that demands such a line of treatment. Better far that the State should go along in its own way than that the Government of India should gratuitously undertake the odium of dragooning it along a course of reform, with the very slight prospects of success that would attend a policy opposed by every sentiment among the people, and with only the certainty of arousing their hostility and discontent. The new scheme appears nominally at the initiative of the Government of His Highness the Nizam, but it is an open secret that every member of the Government is in his heart of hearts opposed to it, and that the consent of the principal personages has only been obtained by the exercise of a considerable amount of pressure. It will be floated, therefore, under considerable disadvantages; its structure is unwieldy and unseaworthy, and there lie before it so many whirlpools, rocks, and quicksands that we very much doubt whether it will ever reach the open sea.—*Pioneer.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN

SAYS the *Indu Prakash*:—It is a pleasure to find the Liberals of North Ayrshire expressing their confidence in Sir William Wedderburn and making up their mind in a public meeting to fight sturdily on his behalf when the next opportunity comes to return him to Parliament. The defeat of their candidate on the last occasion was unfortunate, no less for North Ayrshire than for this country. The Indian party in the House of Commons is yet a weak one. Sir William Wedderburn, if he had been returned, would have been a source of strength to it. By his knowledge of this country, by his anxiety to promote the interests of the Indian agriculturists, and by his broad sympathies, Sir William Wedderburn would have been a most desirable worker in the House to help the member for Central Finsbury in furthering the interests of this country. The news of the defeat of Sir William Wedderburn was, therefore, received with regret all over the country, all the more so after the victory at Central Finsbury of our veteran statesman was announced. It is, however, gratifying to see the Liberals of North Ayrshire accepting the defeat in a manly spirit and determining to make a united effort on the next occasion to see that the result of the election is in their favour.

BOMBAY MORTUARY RETURNS.

The *Native Opinion* remarks:—The publication of these quarterly returns displays a state of things which, despite all our boasted sanitary measures, is in no way creditable to the local Municipality. Large water-works and a system of drainage for the carriage of sewage there exit and yet the last quarter's mortuary returns exhibit a most deplorable state of things. Looking into the decennial figures one finds that from 1881 to 1891 the yearly mortality stood at 21,717 or 4,816 less than that in the past year. In 1891 the mortality rose from 20,534 to 23,847 and in 1892 went up to the high figure of 26, 33, that is the death-rate per thousand rose from 29·01 to 32·29. Thus this abnormal rise must make the Corporation find out the real cause of the said rate. No attempt seems to have been made by the Health Department to explain this abnormal rate of deaths; but we should like very much to know its opinion on the point.

THE AMIR AND THE ANNUAL SUBSIDY.

The *Rast Goftar* observes: It is highly improbable, on the other hand, that the Amir will throw himself into the arms of the Czar. He has plainly declared his views about the Russians in the famous pamphlet which saw the light some time ago. But it is to be remembered that in state craft one has to subordinate his own personal likes and dislikes to the force of circumstances and there is no knowing what share Abdur Rehman's policy may assume hereafter. He himself may not know that in the present. The ruler of Afghanistan has been universally admitted to be a very shrewd and astute politician, and the best way, perhaps the only way, of drawing him to our side is by making it clear to his understanding that his safety and his interest lie in allying himself with us, and that his danger and, perhaps, ruin lie in his abandonment of us. It is, indeed, his interest to be well with us on account of the annual subsidy, for one thing. But something more is needed than the payment of a large sum every year to convince him of the advantages of casting in his lot with the British Power, with reference to any complications that may arise in Central Asia. It is not a mistake to allow the Amir an annual subsidy? Would it not have been better, if payments had been made to him at irregular intervals, whenever it pleased the Government of India? The Amir would then have taken better care to be on his good behaviour. He would have learnt to be more friendly and conciliatory in his attitude in the hope of earning his gift. The regular payment to him has established a sort of claim to it, and however unsatisfactory his behaviour may be, the Government must go on paying the money, until they consider it advisable to enter upon a policy of open and avowed hostility to him. The arrangement having, however, been made long since, it cannot now be modified in the way indicated, unless the relations of the Amir to the Government undergo such a change as to enable the British authorities to make the proposed change in the mode of payment, without incurring any risk of dangerous complications.

THE MHOWRA BILL

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—We repeat, it is clear, that Lord Lansdowne has allowed himself to be entirely guided in the matter by Sir Charles Pritchard himself. The people appealed to Cæsar to rid them from the nuisance of Philip the Drunk. And Cæsar, without a minute's thought has referred them back to the same mischievous authority!! How could a veto against the bill be possible under such an extraordinary and insober state of matters! Nay, the Viceroy does not appear to have even attended to the other salient point, the evils of the operations of an inquisitorial bill of the character of the Mhowra. All the sound arguments urged against it by the press, the associations, and the public, have been ingnored. It is indeed a matter of regret how the Viceroy allows himself to be entirely misguided in important state matters by his so-called advisers. Sir Philip Hutchins of Madras has already by his folly raised a frankenistein round him in the matter of the jury system, and here is Sir Charles Pritchard of Bombay leading him by the nose in the matter of the Mhowra Bill.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR.

The *Gujerati* discourses: Although as a matter of principle we would prefer to see an independent non-civilian financier appointed Finance Minister to the government of India, the news of Sir David Barbour's rumoured retirement a few months before the termination of his term of office will, we believe, be received with a feeling of general regret and give rise to a good deal of apprehension regarding the immediate future of Indian finance. Though Sir David Barbour's budgets were framed in a spirit of optimism and he has been more cautious than fearless in expressing his convictions regarding the continuous increase in military expenditure and pressing his views upon his colleagues, he is undoubtedly one of the few men in India as well as England who have endeavoured to grasp the intricacies of Indian finance and the complications of the currency problem. A note of alarm has already been sounded and a financial crisis seems inevitable in the not distant future unless the downward course of silver is arrested. The estimated surplus of Rs. 146,600 for 1892-93 has been turned into a deficit of Rs. 1,600,000 and it is calculated that the next budget will show a deficit of two crores. This is indeed a disquieting prospect, the more especially when it is borne in mind that all the available sources of revenue have already been tapped and it would be impossible for the ryot to bear additional burdens.

The *Indu Prakash* writes: The rumour about Sir David Barbour's retirement after a few months was certainly an unwelcome piece of news. It appears now that there is little likelihood of the present Finance Minister leaving his portfolio so soon. The name of Mr. Alfred Milner has been before the public for some time past as the probable successor to Sir David. Mr. Alfred Milner was Assistant Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for some time. He is a clever man and a thinker. His recent book on Egypt gives little idea of his economic views and studies. But we are not sure he will be equal to the task of managing the finances of the country at such a critical time as the present, since his knowledge of the financial history of this country and the intricacies of our financial relations may be presumed to be limited. In course of time he may be able to qualify himself for the post which Sir David Barbour's retirement would leave vacant. But it would not be advisable to place the financial portfolio in his hands so soon. Sir David's presence for a few more years is, we think, indispensable. He is thoroughly acquainted with our currency difficulties and is pretty cautious in his calculations. A more radical and thorough-going reformer of Indian finances it may not be difficult to secure, but there is the risk of losing in cautiousness what may be gained in reforming activity; and want of cautiousness on the part of the Finance Minister to the Government of India at such a time as the present will mean—well, what we had better strive to avoid.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 19.

Thursday's observations show that pressure has continued to increase generally. Readings are highest in the North-West and Central India, and lowest in Malabar and South of the Bay, but the pressure is still considerably below the normal average every where. Winds are fairly normal in direction, and generally moderate or light in force. Calms are numerous in North-West India. The temperature is generally fallen except in Assam, parts of Bengal, and Peninsula. The mean temperature ranges from 82·1 at Tinnevelly to 49° at Rawalpindi a trifle above the average in Bengal and Madras and below elsewhere. An abnormal deficiency is ranging from five degrees in Central India to one and-a-half in Burma and Central Provinces. The maxima exceed ninety in Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly, highest ninety-three at Salem. Scattered showers have fallen in Assam, East Bengal, and a few central and southern stations. Heavyish rain at Colombo. The weather is still far from settled.

THE Viceregal Garden Party, in the grounds of Government House, on Monday afternoon, was remarkable for the enormous attendance. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Patiala were among those present.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.

Cotton, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, from Khandalla.

JANUARY 17.

Birdwood, Lt, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Belgaum.

JANUARY 18.

Schneider, Lieut, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Nasirabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY. 13.

Rossetor, Major, Bo, D A A G, for M, on duty, to Poona.

Asbury, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, from leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 20th January.

To-morrow (Saturday) the annual march-out of the Corps will take place. Members proceeding to Coola by trains leaving Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 4 p. m. (local time) and Byculla ten minutes later.

Dress: Drill order, with arms.

2. The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 1 Sub-Division No. 2 Company:—No. 230 Gunner C. Chandler and No. 291 Gunner A. Charman.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., R. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Queen of Roumania steadily refused to attend the approaching wedding of her son with the Princess Marie of Edinburgh. She still lives in the romantic sentiment of that attachment which she encouraged and strove so hard to clinch by a marriage between Prince Ferdinand and her young protege, Mdlle. Helene Vacaresco. Pierre Loti in the new number of the "Nouvelle Revue," describes Mdlle. Vacaresco, whom he met when Carmen Sylva was practically in exile in Venice. She is, he says, of short stature. At first she attracts little attention from a stranger, but she soon charms by her conversation. Outwardly wearing an air of almost childlike simplicity, she appeared to have beneath the surface a soul complex as a labyrinth. She seemed a little spoiled, perhaps, by her literary successes, and by her extraordinary dip in fortune's lucky bag; ambitious, though not without reason, but with kind charitable impulses, especially towards small people unlikely to stand in her way.

The Queen, who grieved for the loss of her only daughter, took to this clever young lady, and braved the enmity of her people by moving Heaven and earth to bring about her marriage with the heir to the throne. When M. Loti was at Venice, the Prince, whom he describes as having been brought up austerely, never being allowed to indulge in the pleasures of ordinary young men of his age, had been exiled far away from her in his ancestral domain in Germany. Mdlle. Vacaresco still had her engagement ring, and she had not returned the Prince's presents or his letters. There was little change in her appearance. She sat on a stool in her simple, childlike way, dressed in a plain pink cloth dress. Her eye was black and searching as ever.

The publication of Lord Tennyson's will shows how very well poetry may pay now and then. Lord Tennyson, however, has the distinction of having made it pay better than any English poet of any time. His personalty alone amounts to £57,206, while his estates are of considerable value. Lady Tennyson will enjoy the income derived from all sources during her life, and on her death the present Lord Tennyson will have the use of the estates for his life, after which they will pass in tail male to his first and other sons, with remainder to the eldest son of the late Lionel Tennyson.

Mr. F. C. Gill has for some time past been impressing the public eye as one of the "resingest" men of the bar. Like Sir Charles Russell, his great antagonist in the Marks case—the case which made him —Fr. Gill is an Irishman. The "National Observer" sums him up in an "apercu" this week as a speaker less eloquent than powerful and convincing, one who never stoops to buukum, but always essays to be as rational as the particular case will let him. He hits hard, and he throws no hit away. Like other successful counsel, he has a legion of devils at his beck and call; and, being apt for work, and quick to apprehend the general bearing of a case, he finds his large and ever-increasing practice no insuperable burden.

He was bred at the Old Bailey; and though of recent years the Old Bailey is comparatively a place of decency, the work done there is rough and simple. Long ago the prisoner in the dock infected even the judge on the bench with goal-fever; and the Old Bailey still reeks, as it were, with a certain mental malaria. The cases are like a sequence of episodes from Zola; and what was his state of mind whose only reading where "Pot-Bouille" and "La Terre"? On the whole, criminal are inferior to civil counsel; but Mr. Gill, says his critic, as he gets more civil work will acquire a more nice civility of manner, and recall with the wise men that there is a time for all things—a time to be insolent and a time to refrain.

In his essay on Berlioz, in his "Modern Music," Mr. Haddow quoted a passage from a letter of the composers, which may be collated with M. Zola's account of his methods of literary composition, published in the "Figaro." Berlio, in his early career, tried to eke out his living by journalism, but that pursuit only did him harm, taking him from his own art; and how difficult it at length became to him the following passage illustrates: "Once, he says, "I remained shut up in my room for three whole days trying to write a feuilleton on the Opera Comique, and not able even to begin it. Sometimes I remained with my elbows on the table, holding my head with both hands. Sometimes I strode up and down like a soldier on guard in a frost 25 degrees below zero.

I went to the window, he continued, looking out on the neighbouring gardens, the heights of Montmartre, the setting sun, and immediately my thoughts carried me a thousand leagues away from that accursed Opera Comique. And when on turning round my eye fell on the accursed title inscribed at the head of the accursed sheet of paper, so blank, and so obstinately waiting for the other words with which it was to be covered, I felt simply overcome with despair. There was a guitar standing against the table; with one kick I smashed it in the centre. On my chimney two pistols were looking at me with their round eyes . . . I watched them for a long time . . . I went so far as to bang my head with my fist. At last, like a schoolboy who cannot do his lesson, I tore my hair and wept with furious indignation. This is like the "drangvollen umstanden" amid which Beethoven sometimes wrote, with the additional misery of an entirely uncongenial occupation.

Browning, says the Rev. Mr. Haweis in the January "Young Man," was the most good-natured of men. When he was obliged to decline an invitation—as the most dining-out man in London often did—he would carefully pen a long letter, sometimes three or four pages, on purpose to show that he would, really have come if he could, and that he put off his friends with no mere formal excuse. These polite and friendly letters are almost as numerous as Mr. Gladstone's post-cards.

According to the same authority Browning was very fond of frequenting artists' studios. The models even those who sat for the figure, did not in the least object to his presence— indeed they looked forward to it—his talk was so bright and cheery, and gracefully unconscious of everything but art and nature, that to listen to him was a perpetual feast.

M. Johannes Wolff and M. Hollman made their first appearance before an American audience on December 9, and the papers speak in enthusiastic terms of their performances, and of the reception which they met. The "Evening Post" describes them as "two of the most genuine musicians that have appeared in New York for many years." "The charm of M. Wolff's playing," says the "Commercial Advertiser," "is its sentimental genuineness—a quality which cannot fail to make him popular."

Newspaper writers, who deal in the marvellous, loved to attribute to the late Professor Owen the miraculous power of building up entire extinct animals from a tooth or a claw; one even wrote, not long since, "Show him a splinter of an eggshell, and lo! the Dinornis." This idea a writer in the "Speaker" strives to remove. All Owen's determinations were based on most careful and patient study and comparison with both recent and fossil bones. He was far too cautious to make guesses.

Professor Owen cultivated a courtly and polished manner; but perhaps his most successful role was that of a conversationalist at the dinner-table, when he had an endless series of anecdotes to retail chiefly of the illustrious persons he had met and of the places he had visited. His greatest pleasure was to relate his two winters' experiences in Egypt, one of which was spent in attendance on the Prince and Princess of Wales. He had the happy knack of being able to lay aside his studies and enter into the pursuits of others, even those of children, with whom he was always a favourite. He was a good musician; he delighted to take part in a quartet, and could play upon the violin with great skill.

His strikingly tall figure and antiquated attire—always a marked feature at scientific gatherings—will not easily be forgotten, and "Punch," "Vanity Fair," and other contemporary papers have fortunately embalmed them for history. The original plaster model from which Hamo Thornycroft executed a marble bust for one of Owen's friends is preserved in the Natural History Museum, where it stands amidst the evidences of the professor's greatest palæontological triumphs—the Dinornis, the Megatherium, and the Diprotodon.

M. Clemenceau, who is again a man of the hour in France, is described by a correspondent of the "St. James's Gazette" as a little cavalry-officer-looking man, with the short grey hair, the inordinately high forehead, the stubbly moustache, and piercing black eyes. He looks about 50, and speaks with great clearness and precision—a characteristic of all his private and public utterances. He gives the impression of being organically a nervous man who has trained his emotions to be completely under the control of his thoughts.

There is a very exaggerated idea about M. Clemenceau as a duellist. He is distinctly brave. He fought Paul Foucher with pistols, but with no result. His duel with his old colleague had nothing to do with politics, which probably accounts for Clemenceau having been run through. He has had his shoulder dislocated since, and consequently has not been able to hold a rapier for any length of time. This possibly would have handicapped him fairly with M. Derculede, who has been lame since he was wounded in the war, before he wrote his book "Chants du Soldat."

Mr. Davitt is personally very reluctant to reenter Parliament—for which as is known he never had any desire—but his colleagues will do their utmost to induce him to accept the seat, which is vacant, owing to the double return of Mr. William O'Brien.

NOTICES.

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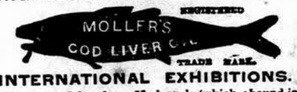

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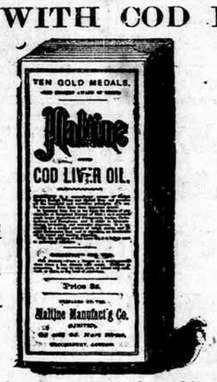

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The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

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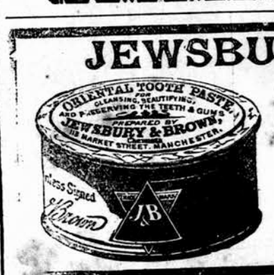

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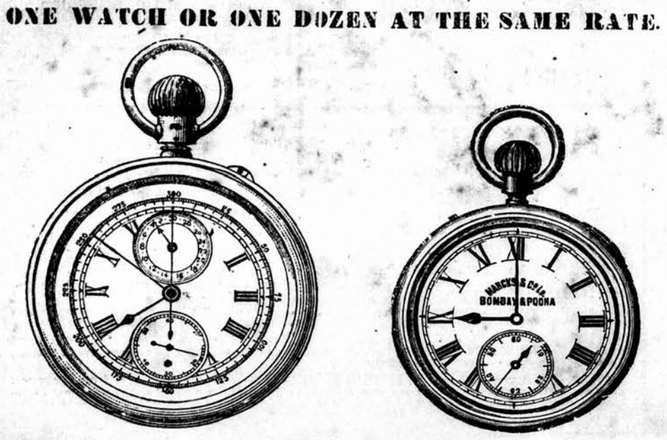

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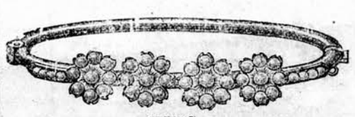

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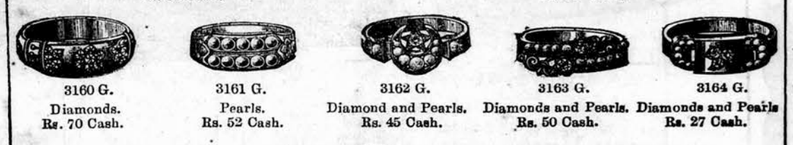

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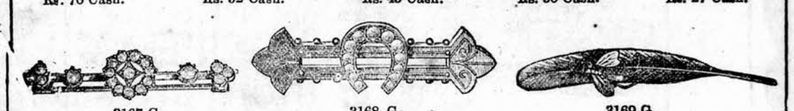

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